

Colebrook
Garrison Geo 11 feb 99

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XXXVII] No. 52 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA-F

WE'RE NOT AFRAID

Of Our prices in any line of DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, or CLOTHING being be know the great secret in selling Goods is to buy them right. We buy for Cash Cash and you get the benefit.

KID GLOVE BARGAIN.

5 dozen pairs Ladies' Black Kid Gloves in sizes $5\frac{3}{4}$ —6— $6\frac{1}{4}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{3}{4}$. from 50c. to 75c per pair and while they last you can have them at 25c. per pair
15 dozen pairs Ladies' Kid Gloves in Black, Tan, and Brown Shades, all sizes $7\frac{1}{2}$. Prices were 75c and \$1 per pair, and while they last you get them at 49c.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Vests special at 15c each or 2 for 25c. Ladies' Vests extra value at 25c. Ladies' Vests, extra heavy, beats everything at 25c. Ladies' Vests, Alpine Brand, for 50c. Ladies' Vests, at 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25. Ladies' Drawers at 25c., 50c., 75c. per pair.

MEN'S TIES.

Men's Ties and Boys' Four-in-hands and Knots, new styles, usually so Our price 2 for 25c. We have just opened one hundred dozen of Mens' Tie newest shapes and patterns, ranging from 15c to 75c. each.

FLANNELLETES.

We carry a tremendous stock of Flannellettes. Buying them in such large quantities, we buy them cheaper than other Stores and sell them Cheaper. See our extra wide Flannellette at 5 cents per yard. See our 36 in wide Flannellette, extra wide at 10 cents per yard.

Men's Fleece Lined Underwear at 75c.

This Line is a very extra Value with us this Season. Last year we sold the same at \$1.00. They are heavy and warm, will wear well, and are WOOL FLEECE, come to see them.

MEN'S GLOVES and MITTS.

We defy competition in this department. We have a Splendid Assortment of Men's Gloves and Mitts. Prices are from 10 per cent to 25 per cent less than others. Special values in Men's

We have a Special Assortment of Men's and Boys' Ulsters, Rigby Waterproo. Prices are from 10 per cent to 25 per cent less than others. Special values in Gloves at 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per pair. Special values in Men's 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, and \$2.50 per pair.

Men's and Boys' Ulsters, Rigby Waterproo

We are Sole Agents in Napanee for Rigby Proofed Frieze Ulsters. W in Three Shades, all at one Price, \$7.00. They will wear well, are Extra Heavy and will be ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF.

THE ROBINSON CO

Just to Hand.....

New Layer Raisins, California Raisins. Three and four Crowns, Griffin and Skelley Raisins, Seeded Raisins. New cleaned Currants, Peaches, Apricots, Walnuts and Almonds and the celebrated Stephens' Pickles, viz.: Mixed Walnuts, Chow Chow and Piccadilli.

W. COXALL.

Inexhaustible Bargains, eclipsing all others.

Our Bargains are Our Success!

Our Fall and Winter Stock is a Bargain Stock all through. We have a very large assortment of Men's and Youth's S. and D. B. heavy Tweed Suits at very low prices. Notice the items offered:

Men's Wool Suits from \$3.50 up.

Men's heavy D. B. Suits, \$4, worth \$7.

Black Fine Suits, \$7 to \$11.

Beaver Overcoats from \$3.50 to \$12.

We have also the latest styles in Hats and Caps, and all kinds of Men's Furnishing Goods. A grand assorted Fall and Winter Stock to select from, and worthy of your immediate attention. To pass us by would be an injustice to your pocket book. This isn't so because we say so, but because our goods and prices make it so.

A. M. VINEBERG.

The wonderful Cheap Clothier, Dundas St., Henry Block, Napanee.

NEW PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD.

Now in full operation. All kinds Lumber, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Custom work done on shortest notice. Get our prices before buying. Mr. Embury is prepared to draw plans for parties wanting them.

Embury & Madole

Application to Parliament.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Ontario at its next session for an act to legalize and confirm by laws of the following Municipalities:—

By-Law of the Township of Aldolphustown, granting a bonus of \$100 for the promotion of the NAPANEE PACKING AND PROVISION COMPANY, (Limited).

By-Law of the Township of Camden, granting a bonus of \$7000 to the said Company.

By-Law of the Township of South Fredericksburgh, granting a bonus of \$4000 to the said Company.

By-Law of the Township of North Fredericksburgh, granting a bonus of \$1000 to the said Company.

By-Law of the Township of Richmond, granting a bonus of \$6000 to the said Company.

By-Law of the Township of Ernestown, granting a bonus of \$7000 to the said Company.

By-Law of the Town of Napanee, granting a bonus of \$6000 to the said Company, and exemption from taxes for ten years.

And also to confirm agreements made between the said Company and the said respective corporations and entered into by the parties pursuant to the provisions of the said By-laws.

BARWICK, AYLSWORTH, & WRIGHT,

Toronto,

Solicitors for the Applicants

Dated November 17th, 1898.



NOTICE.

County of
Lennox and Addington
To Wit:

Public Notice is hereby given that the

COUNTY COURT

and General Sessions of the Peace of the County of Lennox and Addington will be held in the

COURT HOUSE,

IN THE TOWN OF NAPANEE

—ON—

TUESDAY, DEC. 13th,

A. D., 1898.

at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon

of which all Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Constables and other persons are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GEO. D. HAWLEY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Napanee, Dec. 8th, 1898.

A full account of the Farmers' Institute meeting held in the council chamber here yesterday is unavoidably held over, together with a lot of interesting local and

EMPEROR

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Bright's Disease
Dodd's Kidney
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TORONTO, DEC. 5.
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A. S. Kimmerly w
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25c tea has no equa
flour \$2.00. Good f
briar or Napoleon to
rate 25c. 4 lbs. cit

FREE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance; \$1.50 if not so paid.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9th, 1898.

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Prices were
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COAL IS NOW SELLING AT \$5 PER TON.

Now is the time to secure your winter supply of the best Anthracite Coal in the market. All Coal is dry and is well screened before delivery.

We also handle Steam Coal and Briar Hill for grates.

Blacksmiths try our coarse Smithing Coal and you will use no other.

The Rathbun Company.

R. SHIPMAN, Agent.

XMAS GOOD IN

Raisins, Currants, all kinds of Peels, and Flavorings, Shelled Almonds, and Walnuts, the very best and fresh. The very finest seeded raisins and washed Currants, in 1 lb. packages. We also have a genuine West Indian Mollasses in 13c cans, the only way it can be bought. Don't take anything else.

Ask for a sample package of Sapid Malt, the most nutritious drink on record.

We have a very fine display of Xmas plants. Are selling very cheap.

Don't forget we have the best 25c. Japan Tea in town.

Sole agent for the celebrated Blue Ribbon Tea.

We have the finest line of fresh and salt meats kept in town. Beef, Lamb, Pork, Veal, Sausage, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese and Chickens. Some extra fine Freeman Sugar Cured Hams and English Breakfast Bacon.

Call and inspect our stock and you will find we are the cheapest and best.

J. F. SMITH.

NOMINATION MEETING

First (Highlands) County Council Division, County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting will be held pursuant to the County Councils Act, 1896, at the

TOWN HALL,
IN THE VILLAGE OF FLINTON,
ON MONDAY,

DECEMBER 19th, 1898

Between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of County Councillor for the First (Highlands) County Council Division of the County of Lennox and Addington.

If a greater number of candidates are nominated than are required to be elected, the polls will be opened at the polling places for each of the polling sub-divisions within the said district on

MONDAY, JANUARY 2nd, 1899

the polls to continue open from nine o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon and no longer.

THE COUNCIL CONDEMNED

THE READING OF THE RIOT ACT,
AND THE SENSATIONAL
REPORTS SENT ABROAD.

An inkling that something special would transpire at the regular meeting of the town council on Monday night must have gone abroad as there was quite a sprinkling of spectators in attendance. They sat patiently throughout the routine proceedings, and it was easy to perceive that something more than the mere reading of the usual petitions and communications was expected. Coun. Vandusen appeared very uneasy while the regular business was being proceeded with and it was plain that he had something on his mind. When the order of new business was reached he produced a type-written resolution from his pocket and claimed the indulgence of the chair while he read it. The first draft did not meet with the approval of the council, so the allusions to W. H. Ponton were eliminated. Then a spirited discussion arose in reference to the advisability of dragging the names of several county officials into the matter, and finally, much to the regret of Coun. Vandusen their names were erased from the resolution. The resolution as amended was read, as follows:

"Whereas, on Friday evening last, on John Street, in the Town of Napanee, there congregated a number of young boys, and while the crowd were in peaceful occupation on the street, and were not in any way acting in a disorderly or riotous manner, the Riot Act was read, without any cause

ROBERT MACKIE FOUND GUILTY

A Disagreement in Ponton's Case—The
Reading of the Riot Act—The
Closing Scenes.

The closing scenes in the famous bank robbery trial were of an exciting and sensational character. All Friday afternoon the court room was crowded to suffocation, while out in the corridors men and women struggled for a place of vantage near the door and clamored for admittance. The case was given to the jury at twenty minutes to five and when they retired to their rooms the crowd settled down to await their return. At 6:30 Mr. Justice Ferguson announced an intermission till 8 o'clock. When court resumed at 8 it was deemed inadvisable to bring the prisoners through the crowd that had congregated outside in view of certain rumors which had reached the ears of the Crown officials. At five minutes after 8 His Lordship adjourned the court until 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, and the disappointed crowd thronged out on the street. After court adjourned there was a noisy time in town for a couple of hours. It was shortly after 8 o'clock on Friday evening that the unfortunate incident, which has given rise to so much talk, occurred. Mr. Justice Ferguson, B. B. Osler, Q.C., W. S. Herrington, acting County Crown Attorney, and other Crown representatives, came down town from the Court house under a guard of special police. Nothing of any importance transpired till the party reached the Paisley house, where a large crowd had congregated. Cheers, groans and opprobrious epithets were freely emitted, but whether directed at the Judge, the Crown Prosecutor or the policemen is largely a matter of conjecture. His Lordship repaired to Mr. Vanalstine's barber shop accompanied by the Chief and Sheriff Hawley and hither a crowd of small boys and a number of outsiders, reinforced by a sprinkling of on-lookers followed them. The Chief endeavored to make the crowd disperse and finally Sheriff Hawley issued forth and read the Riot Act. The demonstration is all the more to be regretted as it is calculated to injure W. H. Ponton, who can in no way be held responsible for the foolish conduct of enthusiastic supporters. No one regretted the incident more than Col. Ponton, than whom a more fair minded or upright gentleman does not exist.

While opinions differ in reference to the necessity for reading the Riot Act on Friday night, we are firmly of the opinion that the Town Council would be much better engaged in ordering an investigation of the incident than in passing the matter over. It is idle to deny that there was no demonstration, but whether it was directed against Judge Ferguson or the Crown officials can only be ascertained by a thorough investigation. The fact remains that the Crown officials were apprehending that a

Men's lined
Titts at 25c,

Roofed.
Have them
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D.Y.
MAY LIVE.

Physician Pronounces
Incurable.

Is not incurable, for
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bacco 25c, 10 lbs rolled
snaps 25c., soda bis"

the afternoon and no longer.

JAS. AXLSWORTH,
Nominating Officer.
Dated the 1st day of December. 1898.

NOMINATION MEETING

Third (Ernestown) County Council Divi-
sion. County of Lennox and Adding-
ton.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting
will be held pursuant to the County Coun-
cils Act, 1896, at the

TOWN HALL, ODESSA,
ON MONDAY,
DECEMBER 19th, 1898

Between the hours of one and two o'clock
in the afternoon, for the purpose of nomi-
nating candidates for the office of County
Councillor for the Third (Ernestown) County
Council Division of the County of Lennox
and Addington.

If a greater number of candidates are
nominated than are required to be elected,
the polls will be opened at the polling
places for each of the polling sub-divisions
within the said district on

MONDAY, JANUARY 2nd, 1899

the polls to continue open from nine
o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in
the afternoon and no longer.

E. O. CLARK
Nominating Officer
Dated the 1st day of December, 1898.

NOMINATION MEETING

Second (Camden) County Council Divi-
sion, Connty of Lennox and Adding-
ton.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting
will be held pursuant to the Coun'y Coun-
cils Act, 1896, at the

TOWN HALL, CENTREVILLE,
ON MONDAY,
DECEMBER 19, 1898,

between the hours of one and two o'clock
in the afternoon, for the purpose of nomi-
nating candidates for the office of County
Councillor for the Second (Camden) County
Council Division of the County of Lennox
and Addington.

If a greater number of candidates are
nominated than are required to be elected,
the polls will be opened at the polling places
for each of the polling sub-divisions within
the said district on

Monday, January 2nd, 1899

the polls to continue open from nine
o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in
the afternoon and no longer.

A. N. LAPUM,
Nominating Officer.
Dated the 7th day of December, 1898.

the riot Act was read, without any cause
or reason for so doing :-

And Whereas, the said report of the
reading of the Riot, has been published in
the leading news papers of Canada, with
the additional information that Mr. Justice
Ferguson was being mobbed by the crowd,
which was entirely untrue :

And Whereas, the above circulation
has caused the good reputation, of the town
of Napanee for law and order, to be de-
graded, and lowered before the public
generally, without any grounds whatever :

Be it therefore resolved, that the
motion of F. W. Vandusen, second-
ed by G. F. Rutten that the Municipal
Council of the Corporation of the Town of
Napanee, in session assembled, do de-
clare their disapproval of the reading of
the said Act and wish to place on re-
cord that the reading of the Riot
Act, under the alleged circumstances
under which it was read, was not a
necessary proceeding and was entirely un-
called for, and in the judgment of this
Municipal Body, was a very unwise and
improper proceeding."

The council was unanimous in condemn-
ing the reading of the Riot Act, but a
majority wished to lay the blame on B. B.
Osler, Q. C., who advised the reading of the
act.

The matter was threshed out at great
length length. Some members of the
council favored appointing a committee,
and allowing the members to retire to an
adjoining room to whip the resolution into
better shape. Several stong speeches in
condemnation of the act were delivered,
which were so vociferously applauded by
the crowd in attendance, led by Coun. Van-
dusen that the Mayor felt constrained to
inform them that this was a deliberation
of a council, and differed from a public
meeting. Coun. Aylsworth was of the
opinion that it was too near election time
to prohibit applause and so the incident
passed.

Mr. T. M. Carscallen, of Selby, through
his solicitors, Wilson & Wilson, wrote offer-
ing to accept \$200 without prejudice for
damages sustained by reason of a defective
sidewalk. Further consideration of the
matter was deferred until the next meet-
ing.

Gratifying Improvements. "My face
was covered with pimples and blackheads
when I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla,
but after the use of this medicine a short
time I was entirely cured. I cannot rec-
ommend it too highly since it did so much
for me." MAY RYAN, North Street, Oungah,
Ontario.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take
with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

Pork sausage, Frankfort sausage, Wien
er's sausage, ham sausage, head cheese, at
Central Meat Market. J. W. ANDERSON.

Chief Adams has directed a letter to the
Belleville Intelligencer saying that it was
at the Judge and not at himself that the
offensive epithets were directed.

Baby Beauty. You always think of a
pretty baby as plump and chubby. Scott's
Emulsion gives just this plumpness; not
too fat, just enough for the dimples to
come. Babies like it, too.

Pickled pigs feet at Central Meat
Market. J. W. ANDERSON.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to
refund the money on a twenty-five cent
bottle of Dr. Wills' English Pills, if, after
using three-fourths of contents of bottle,
they do not relieve Constipation and Head-
ache. We also warrant that four bottles
will permanently cure the most obstinate
case of Constipation. Satisfaction or no
pay when Wills' English Pills are used.
W. S. Deator, T. A. Huffman, A. W.
Grange & Bro., Napanee.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

investigation. The fact remains that the
Crown officials were apprehensive that a
rescue would be attempted on Friday night
and the court was adjourned in conse-
quence without receiving a verdict. The
Crown officers thought it necessary to come
down town under the protection of a posse
of police. Impartial observers give it as
their opinion that the gathering in front of
Vanaestine's barber shop, while His Lord-
ship was inside, was a disgraceful proceed-
ing. The crowd may have been largely
composed of boys, but there was a large
number of outsiders in town and no one
can say where the matter may have ended
had not the demonstration been nipped in
its inceptency. While we all regret the
unfortunate incident, which has cast dis-
credit on our fair town, searching enquiry
is the only way of getting at the truth of
the matter in view of the variety of
opinions expressed.

The closing scenes in this drama in real
life were pathetic in the extreme. When
court resumed at 9 a.m. on Saturday a
solemn hush prevailed the court room.
For the first time in the history of the case
all four prisoners occupied seats in the
dock. Pare and Holden looked around
them unconcernedly, but Mackie and Pon-
ton were visibly nervous.

It was 9:20 when the jury entered look-
ing haggard and weary after their all night
vigil. They brought in a verdict of guilty
as against Robert Mackie, with a strong
recommendation to mercy. In regard to
Ponton foreman McCaugherty said that
some of the jurors had lost the thread of
the evidence and could not agree. Ten
favored acquittal and two were for convic-
tion. They asked the Judge to instruct
them, but this His Lordship was unable to
comply with. They again retired and after
being out one hour returned and as there
was no hope of arriving at an agreement
they were discharged. Robert Mackie was
then sentenced to ten years in the Kingston
penitentiary. He asked that his sentence
date from the time of his lodgement in
jail, five months ago, but this His Lordship
would not assent to. Bail was allowed for
Ponton, himself in \$10,000 and two sureties
in \$5,000 each. The indictments against
Pare and Holden were traversed to the
next assizes.

NOTES.

When W. H. Ponton came down in the
afternoon after being bailed out by Messrs.
Cummings and McGinniss, of Belleville,
he was tendered an ovation by his friends,
who had congregated at the Paisley house.
A large crowd accompanied him to the
station when he left on the 4:15 train en
route for his home in Belleville, and he was
given a good send off. Cheers were given
for his counsel and his mother, who grace-
fully acknowledged the compliment.

Robert Mackie was conveyed to the
Kingston penitentiary on Tuesday. There
was an affecting scene between the prisoner
and his wife at the gaol on Saturday after-
noon. It is said that Mackie assured Pon-
ton that he would testify in his behalf at
the next trial if he desired his services.

W. H. Ponton is in Napanee this week
and it is said that he has accepted a
situation as traveller for F. P. Douglas. A
subscription has been started in his behalf
to raise funds to assist him in defending
himself at the next trial. \$1 000 is the
amount aimed at.

Messrs. Ed. Kaylor, of Morven, and A.
McCaugherty, of Bath, were the two deter-
mined men who held out for a conviction.

The Crown will apply for a change of
venue, and the next trial will probably be
removed to Cobourg or Toronto.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want the services of a number of
families to do knitting for us at home,
whole or spare time. We furnish \$20 ma-
chine and supply the yarn free, and pay
for the work as it is sent in.

Distance no hindrance. \$7 to \$10 per
week made, according to time devoted to
the work. Write at once. Name referen-
ces. Cooperative Knitting Co. Toronto.

HOUSEHOLD.

CHICKEN PIE.

Select a pair of chickens about a year old, and draw them carefully. Remove the fat, as it gives a rank flavor, but is excellent tried out for various purposes. Be careful to remove the oil-bag. This also gives a rank flavor. Take out each of the tendons in the drum-stick. Cut the feet off and remove the skin by scalding and tearing off with the toes.

Lay the chickens on their breasts in a kettle of boiling water. Add to the water the skinned feet, one small onion cut in half, half a small carrot, one leek, a spray of celery and two of parsley. Let the chickens simmer until they are nearly cooked. It will take one hour and a half, if they are tender year-old fowls. The water must just simmer all the time the chickens are cooking; that is, small bubbles must steadily rise, but there must be no violent agitation in the centre of the liquid around the chickens. At the end of this time, set the chickens away in an earthen bowl and strain over them the liquid in which they were cooked.

In the morning skim off the layer of fat that covers the stock, and take out the chickens. This stock or liquor in which they were cooked is valuable for soup, and must be kept for that purpose. Cut the chickens into pieces, removing the skin and bones, and lay the pieces aside. There should be about two quarts of this chicken meat.

Melt in a saucepan three even tablespoonfuls of butter, and stir in a tablespoonful of flour. As soon as the mixture froths, add slowly a pint of the chicken stock. Then add a cup of thin cream or very rich milk, and as soon as the mixture boils beat in carefully the yolks of three eggs, mixed with a little of the hot gravy. Remove the sauce from the fire at once to prevent the eggs curdling, and season it with a scant teaspoonful of salt and half a salt-spoonful of pepper.

Meantime have ready a deep earthenware pudding dish. Line it on the sides half-way down, but not at the bottom, with pastry. Put the pieces of chicken in the dish and pour the sauce over them. It should nearly cover them. Roll out a cover of puff paste and cut out a circular opening to let out the steam when the pie is baking.

Bake the pie for one hour in a moderately hot oven, setting the dish holding it in a pan of hot water, reaching half-way up its depth. Brush over the crust, if you wish, with white of egg, before baking. If you wish the pie to have a very festive appearance, make a wreath of thin scraps of pastry left after rolling out the cover, cut into leaves and flower petals, with a decoration of parsley.

SUGGESTIONS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

A correspondent of an exchange gives a recipe for a soap which will clean woodwork or any painted surface without injury: Dissolve three ounces of borax in two quarts of warm water; add two bars of good white soap, shaved fine, and stir until the soap is melted. When cold it should form a jelly. A tablespoonful in a gallon of water will form a strong lather and is excellent for cleaning paint windows, etc.

Press the fruit under the syrup often, but do not stir round and round, as the beauty of the preserve depends on the chips remaining whole. When sufficiently cooked skim the fruit out into jelly-glasses or bowls; dip the boiling syrup into a pitcher that has been heated, and holding a square of cheesecloth over the spout, strain the syrup over the chips. When cold cover with paraffin-wax, and keep in a cool, dry place.

WASHING FLANNELS.

It costs considerable to supply a family with flannels, and sometimes after this expense they are shrunken by the first washing. Most buyers learn, after unpleasant experience, that an all-wool garment will shrink so as to be of no use at all. Be careful in buying to get part wool, then you can depend upon it to last for two, or perhaps three, seasons, if laundered properly. For washing flannels the water for both washing and rinsing should be warm—never hot or cold. Cut some good white soap into shavings and dissolve; add this to water and wash quickly by repeatedly immersing in the suds, and drawing through the hands. Wring, stretch into shape and hang to dry in a place where there is no exposure to wind or sun, or too hot or cold air. Iron the flannels before they are entirely dry. It is necessary to keep the article well stretched out to prevent the fibre from becoming matted. A wash board should not be used, nor should the soap be rubbed on—strong soaps often yellow flannels.

GROWING A CALLA.

If room for winter plants is limited, nothing will give more satisfaction than a calla. Helen Kirk says that the plant must not be put in too large a pot; it requires to be root-bound to flower well. A six or seven-inch pot will be large enough for a good-sized rootstock. A good plan for the summer is to turn the pots over and let the tubers rest in some shady place until September. Having rested thus, the plant is ready to be repotted in the fall, in the same pot, adding a little liquid manure when started in the fall. After repotting, the plant should only be lightly watered for two or three weeks, or until the leaves begin to push, and then given water generously. The soil should be rich—a good loam, rotted cow manure and sand. Give plenty of warmth—remembering the "broad, open sunlight" of the tropics—plenty of water, and the plant will begin blooming early in the winter and usually continue until the next spring. The flowers will come almost before you know it. The needs of a calla have been described as: Water like a mill, heat like a furnace, food like an army, absolute rest during summer.

ABOUT THE HUMAN BODY.

Physiological Facts Which Will Astonish Nearly Every One who Reads.

Human beings are of all sizes, but the tall man is less common than the short; only one in every 208 exceeds the height of six feet. For every foot of stature a man should weigh from 26 to 28 pounds—a proportion that is not the lot of all in these hurrying, scurrying days.

An average-sized man weighs 140 pounds; a woman 125 pounds. Cur-

On the Farm.

SELECTING CALVES FOR FEEDERS.

At the present time of scarcity of cattle the matter of selection becomes "Hobson's choice," taking what you can get. Yet even in times of scarcity of feeding stock it is better to keep in mind the type of cattle which make the best feeders and such as will when matured and fattened for market, present the most attractive appearance to the buyers. As far as their feeding qualities are concerned there will be very little difference in the value of a bunch of calves if they represent any of the recognized beef breeds, such as Shorthorns, Herefords or Polled Angus, but it certainly affects the profits if the animals are other than representatives of the beef breeds. Calves of the dairy breeds if taken at a few days old and forced with feed until they are from six weeks to two months old, will pay very fair profit if sold for veal, but would be kept at a loss if fed to maturity. In selecting calves for feeders it is best not only to select those representing the beef breeds, but also to restrict the selection of the number to be fed to one single breed, that is, if a part of the calves are Polled Angus try to get all Polled Angus, at least enough of a kind for a car load. A bunch of any kind of stock always looks better if they are all alike in color, size, conformation and condition for market, and in reality they are more valuable than if composed of diverse types of animals, for if part of the lot are desirable to the buyer then all must necessarily be so, there can be no "throw outs," and so it is a good plan, as far as possible, to select cattle of the same color. A bunch of cattle made up of well-matched individuals are very attractive. Their uniformity in appearance is a splendid advertisement with which to attract buyers. Men will stop to look at a well matched lot of cattle when they would pass by another lot equally fattened but poorly mated. It is also important, in selecting feeding calves, to pay strict attention to the conformation of the animals. Select animals having a well developed beef form, that is, it should be well developed in those parts of the body which make the highest priced meats. Butchers cannot afford to pay as much for cattle that do not cut up into the largest amounts of high priced meat as they can for those that do cut up well. Breeders of pedigree cattle have for many years sought to produce animals of the highest types of beef conformation, and a feeder of cattle will make no mistake when he purchases for his feed lots, the blood of the most popular strains. Besides having a good beef form the animal should have a form which denotes constitutional vigor. It should have the deep body and wide-sprung ribs which denote great lung and heart capacity. These organs and the digestive organs are the machinery which converts the grain and grass into beef, and the better developed these organs are the greater will of the animal for converting feed into meat. These three points of breed, conformation and constitu-

eight inches apart above these set the the space between hives, and so on up lent. In this man the hives being open between the hives just all dead bees and late to drop down the way. This all ventilation, and at lids being left on are kept separate their hives far enough up. They are clean, as the acce hive drop down on directly below it, a with a brush. V examined a lamp li and no daylight sh Hives should all ing to the cellar w All upper stories and the hives loose tom boards, so the without arousing than can be avoid evening is the best in, and the day sh so that the bees ar in a body, and not

DYNAMITE FOR STO

Those who farm spotted with stu should know the v clearing the groun tions. In the har long auger that w one-half inch hole the center of stun stick of dynami in the middle, pla fuse and tighten a hole in the cent mite and place o same end. Be su it will not slip o will come out c eight inches above broom handle for the bottom of h fine dirt until ho Then light the fu the way a sufficie ty and "let her go Blow out stone! Should the stone- dle place a small top and cover with as the force of t strong down as u large nigger head

A CHAPTER

"Oh, mamma he and Daisy rushed "Still you coul Din, as she wheele corner for Aunt S have neglected to hot water on your of."

"No, I used it "A couple of ti Din, smiling. "Y it a couple of d your cough is we to drop a few dr cup of hot water for a few minutes day. This is exc woman once told given up to die v by the doctors an to take a bath eve got up and drin with a teaspoonf

will form a strong lather and is excellent for cleaning paint, windows, marble or silver. It washes colored clothes without fading them, and is generally useful.

On baking day, if you have some pie-crust left, take an equal quantity of bread dough from that ready to make into loaves and mix together. Beat it with your rolling-pin anywhere from three to more minutes, roll out rather thinner than for biscuit, let rise awhile, prick them with a fork, bake in a quick oven and introduce your family to them Maryland biscuit.

A barrel of flour will make nearly double its weight in bread. Flour rapidly deteriorates with age unless kept dry. It absorbs moisture and this moisture impairs the gluten, which is indispensable to the lightness of the bread; besides, it changes some of the starch into sugar and a gummy matter, known as dextrine, and this makes the bread heavy and sodden.

One reason why housekeepers fail with salt-rising bread, says one who knows, is because they do not know that the rising should not be jarred after it begins to ferment.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Tomato Sauce for Spaghetti.—Boil the spaghetti in plenty of salted water till thoroughly done. Take one tablespoonful of butter—a generous one; half a cup of cheese and a teaspoonful of flour; let melt and stir till it comes to a paste. Strain one quart of tomatoes, add, stirring constantly, to the paste. When thoroughly cooked add one grated onion; let it simmer for a long time, then season with salt and cayenne pepper. Serve the spaghetti on small plates, pour the tomato sauce over it and pass grated cheese. This is the recipe used by a famous Italian restaurant of this city, and it will be found delicious.

Spice Pudding.—One cup of bread crumbs, packed measure; soak in one pint of milk till soft. Beat till well broken up. Add half a cup of molasses, one cup of seeded raisins, and a quarter of a teaspoonful each of salt, cloves cinnamon, nutmeg and allspice. Beat well and bake three quarters of an hour. Serve it with hard sauce.

Cider Jelly.—Soak half a box of gelatine in half a cup of cold water till soft. Add to it one cup of boiling water and stir till dissolved. Strain, add one pint of cider, pour into wet molds and set aside to harden. If the cider is very sweet add the whole or part of the juice of a lemon.

PRESERVED PUMPKIN CHIPS.

Preserved pumpkin-chips are much prized by the town housewife, but seldom seen in the country. Choose the deepest-colored pumpkin obtainable, pare, and cut round and round in rings one inch thick; slice the rings crosswise into this chips, and weigh. For every five pounds of fruit, allow an equal weight of granulated sugar and one dozen lemons. If you use a lemon squeezer pare half the lemons. Spread a layer of sugar on platters or plates, then a layer of chips, then the plates, then a layer of chips, then one of sugar. When all are covered sprinkle the lemon-juice evenly over the top, and stand in a cool place over night. In the morning drain off the syrup into a porcelain-lined or granite kettle, slowly bring to a boil, and skim; then add the fruit, and simmer gently and steadily for one hour, skimming as often as any white scum rises, or until

pounds; a woman 125 pounds. Curiously enough, the mean weight and height of lunatics are below those of sane people. Another unexpected thing in this respect is that a negro's skeleton weighs more than that of an Englishman.

The vitalizing power is the blood, a drop of which takes but 22 seconds to go the round of the body. There passes through the heart once in every three minutes an amount of this precious fluid equal to all that is contained in the body.

The mileage of the blood circulation reveals some astonishing and undreamed-of truths. It is estimated that, assuming the average speed of the heart to be 69 beats a minute, the blood travels 207 yards in 60 seconds, in other words, 7 miles an hour, 168 a day, or 6,320 per year.

If a man of 84 could have one single blood corpuscle floating in his blood all his life, it would have traveled in that period no less than 5,180,903 miles.

The average weight of the brain of an adult male is 3 pounds 8 ounces; of a female 2 pounds 4 ounces. The woman's brain begins to decline in weight after the age of 30; the man's not till 10 years later. According to high authorities, the nerves, with their branches and minute ramifications connecting with the brain, exceed 10,000,000 in number.

The palms of the hands and soles of the feet are composed of cushions of fat, in order that sudden jolts and violent blows may be successfully resisted, and no injury done to the muscles and bones underneath.

The muscles of which the tongue monopolizes 11, and bones of the human structure in combination are capable of more than 1,200 different motions.

The teaching of experience indicates that accidents are far more likely to occur to the right leg and arm than to the left. Further evidence of this fact is supplied by the makers of artificial limbs. They dispose of many more appendages to the right side of the body than to the other. Statistics show that in 54 cases out of 100 the left leg is stronger than the right.

If a man could move his legs proportionately as fast as an ant, he would travel not far short of 800 miles an hour.

WATER MOTOR.

A water motor has been designed, one of whose recommendations is that it can be adjusted or tilted in any direction while running. It is said to be well adapted to the running of fans. It can be set up anywhere. Its pulley can be lined up with a dynamo, sewing machine, jeweler's lathe, fly fan, or other light machinery, and the belt tightened while the motor is running. Hence it is never necessary to cut or shorten the belting to take up the slack; the adjusting of the motor body does this. The motor will operate from the ordinary house supply if attached to a faucet where there is a pressure of 25 to 30 pounds or over. With 50 or 60 pounds pressure, it is claimed that a 7-inch motor will run over 2000 revolutions per minute. The favorable points of a good water motor are that it never gets out of order; it runs for years without perceptible wear; it is noiseless in operation, and requires no attention whatever beyond an oiling once a day. All these advantages are said to be possessed in a marked degree by the new machine.

ing feed into meat. These three points of breed conformation and constitutional vigor are the principal ones which should engage the attention of those who are selecting cattle for feeders, yet there is one other it is well not to overlook, and that is, be careful that the animals has a quiet disposition. A quiet animal always fattens easier than a restless one, while an irritable, nervous, quarrelsome animal is an abomination in a feed lot. Not being thrifty itself it is a detriment to all the others.

MULCHING STRAWBERRIES.

The plant should be covered with some coarse material just before the severest weather comes on in the fall, say the latter part of November. It may be applied before the ground freezes or after it is frozen solid. If covered before, the mulch should be dropped off at the ends of the rows and carried onto the bed with forks. After the ground is frozen, you can drive anywhere, depositing the material where most convenient to spread. The entire surface should be covered just deep enough to entirely hide the plant. When applied the straw will be about three inches deep. Rains and snow will cause it to pack down to an inch. Strawberries will not smother, no matter how deep the covering, if it is not applied too early in the fall or left on too late in the spring. Remove the covering and put it in the paths between the rows about May 1, or as soon as growth starts. Just before the berries begin to ripen, go through the fields and pull all weeds and place the straw carefully about the plants so as to cover all the surface not occupied by the plants.

KEEPING EGGS.

Hundreds of methods of keeping eggs have been published, yet the true secret of keeping eggs is not in the method of preservation but in the management of the fowls. Discard all males and eggs will keep three months, if in a cool place and turned twice a week, and be in good condition. Eggs so kept will look fresh and the yolks will be unbroken. The only secret is no males.

CELLAR WINTERING.

In extremely cold climates, cellars, caves or underground depositories of some kind are the best place to winter bees. In most of the northern states the specialist resorts to the cellar in winter for this purpose. Cellars used for bees are used for them exclusively, as it will not do well to mix them up with other stuff ordinarily kept in the cellar. A small room may be partitioned off for a few colonies of bees in almost any good cellar, and kept in good condition all winter. The time to put bees in the cellar is just at the beginning of cold weather or when winter sets in earnest. They should not be taken to the cellar earlier than this.

The apartment where bees are kept in the cellar must be kept in absolute darkness at all times, and no artificial heat of any kind used. The hives may be stacked up one above another by first making a bench out of 2x4 scantling, placing the scantling about fourteen inches apart, set up on legs ten or twelve inches high. Set the hives on this by leaving the bottom

with a teaspoonful. She did so and got our family physician thought some time throw his medicine cases and use water.

"Maybe I did not me over again how

"Take a cotton of thicknesses and write and lay on you with a flannel cloth thicknesses, and if close to you that it cold before morning out rub, your flesh flannel near you un hot water compress on the stomach for they are good as an part of the body. that was always m a cold on the lungs, phor for inhaling t remedies for consum

"Yes," said St you say. You alwa for all ailments. S tell me what will t again, and smooth o my face? You kno dreaded looking old

"Yes, Sue, I have gray hair and a wri can't use them th then quit, and exp from them."

"I will promise t fully if you will giv do dread the appro

"For the hair tak of sage, put it in a and boil it down to dish and drop in hal nails. Wet your he day and once in a head in weak salt well in clear water. "For wrinkles tal salt dampen it a l your face just as yo are simple remedies are good. Salt is n not only to season but it can be used one is in trouble w and it is the best th ed in case of memori

Sue laughed. "I being used as medic ren that are troubl have often given t water to the child bothered with them "Use it in memori way but be sure a water. Do you w any thing else, si give it to you."

"Not unless you c for toothache. Hu that is bothering h is no cavity in it, b wild. There are sh the tooth into his e temple."

"The trouble wit ceration. It is ulo and if he will take a cloth and fold a p it, wet it and lay b cheek or gum and there until it quit it hasn't drawn the see where to open until it does. Man trial will be all tha it gathers again. I to know what mus medly for, Sue?"

"Yes, I do; any r for anything I am

"When you have you complain of a your sick headach heaping full in a h and soak your fee minutes."

and placing them
The next row
hives directly over
the lower tier of
is high as conven-
er the bottom of
and the space be-
t and beneath, allows
lith that accumu-
nd entirely out of
gives the proper
he same time the
he hives, the bees
nd will not leave
gh to become mix-
thus, easily kept
mulations of each
the lid of the hive
d can be removed
hen the bees are
ht should be used,
ld be let in.
arranged for tak-
le yet sitting out.
ould be removed,
d up from the bot-
may be picked up
he bees any more
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time to take them
ld be cold enough
well clustered up
asily aroused.

**STUMPS AND
ES.**
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and cut it in two
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Cut fuse so it
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and tamp with
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and step out of
distance for safe-

the same manner.
too large to han-
ck of dynamite on
irt and let her go,
dynamite is as
and will split a
pieces.

REMEDIES.
comes Aunt Sue,"
ut to meet her.
sister," said Mrs.
he rocker to a cosy
"I'm afraid you
se the compress of
ngs that I told you

couple of times."
sl" repeated Mrs.
should have used
n times, or until
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s of camphor in a
i inhale the steam
ro or three times a
nt for a cold. A
that she was once
the consumption
some one told her
morning when she
well-beaten egg
of bread is it

THE INTERIOR OF CHINA.

VERY LITTLE IS KNOWN AMONG CIVILIZED PEOPLE.

Dr. Machle, a Medical Missionary, Tells of the Quaint and Novel Sights He Has Seen—How Schools are Conducted—Punishments of Pupils—Strange Festivals and Burial Customs.

Dr. E. C. Machle, the medical missionary, who spent eight years and a half in the interior of China, has many interesting things to relate about the condition of affairs in the Celestial Empire of which Europeans ordinarily know nothing.

The cause of education, he says, is very much in the background in China, and sadly neglected among the poorer classes. In the schoolroom the boys and girls study aloud. They always recite with their back to their teacher. If a pupil should fail in his recitation he is beaten over the head with a ferrule. Chinese education consists mainly in the memorizing of the classics. This includes the character and names of things. But it is only after six years of memorizing that they are taught their meaning. While there are

A GOOD MANY SCHOOLS

Of this class in China, there is no education supported by the Government. They are all conducted as private institutions, on the principles of self-support. The teachers of these schools are either paid a small sum of money per annum or otherwise in produce, such as sausages, rice or meats. Every village has its school. None of the common school branches are taught, such as geography, history and arithmetic. For the latter is substituted the abacus. Both at the beginning and close of the school session the pupils are required to bow to an image or tablet of Confucius, before which incense is constantly burning.

One of the most useful and frequent animals in China is the bovine species known as the water buffalo. He gets his name from the fact that he is very fond of water and must bathe and roll in it twice or thrice each day to keep himself healthy and sound. The water buffalo is used for the plow, harrow and roller and for all kinds of draught purposes. The Chinese regard the animal as sacred to the uses of man, and laws are enacted

PROHIBITING ITS SLAUGHTER.

But this law is generally evaded through the connivance of Chinese officials. The buffalo is slaughtered for its meat, and the official gets 60, 70 and sometimes 80 pounds of it not to enforce the law. It is killed, whether sick or too old to labor, and its flesh eaten. While the latter from a healthy buffalo is wholesome and good it is much coarser than the meat of a cow. The water buffalo seems to be afraid of foreigners, and the foreigners in turn are afraid of him. He appears to regard the attire of the stranger with forebodings and mistrust, and generally he will run away from him. Sometimes through this very fear he will make a stand and charge. This makes him generally feared by the foreigners, who, to make sure of their safety, get out of his way. The Chinese think so much of the water buffalo

DRESSMAKERS OF JAPAN.

There are ladies' tailors in Japan, but they are chiefly patronized by the giddy Geisha girls, for women of any social standing whatsoever place the destinies of their wardrobes exclusively in the hands of seamstresses who come to the house. The Japanese sewing woman, however, bears fortunately no resemblance in her methods to those cold-blooded butchers of time and good material who are known and feared in this country. One and all the little jobbing seamstresses are modest artists in their way, and nearly every one is the graduate of a sewing school of good standing.

The memory of Japan hardly extends back to a time when there were not excellent sewing schools in the country but of recent years only have the women learned to use thimbles and know the delights of razor-edged shears as manufactured in and exported from Europe or America. When sewing machines were first introduced from the states they made a vast flutter in the sewing schools and in private families. The little Japanese women even now are rather timid about using them, and a lady who dresses really well will simply refuse to have her pretty frocks made other than by hand.

The machines are well enough if you intend to wear European clothes, and ten years ago the Japanese women welcomed the tight, heavy European dress with an enthusiasm that threatened to make the kimono a relic of the past. This fad for Western fashions is every year losing its hold on the feminine mind in Japan, and the women are very wisely going back to their own simple, comfortable and beautiful mode of dress.

When you want a sewing woman in Japan you do not advertise for her or look out for a sign on house walls. She is found by requesting her address of a friend. The friend is sure to know of an expert who will come to your house with all her utensils and sew from sunrise to sunset for 25c. The 25c is asked for making cotton dresses, while a somewhat higher price is demanded for sewing on silk. Among the tools of her profession the seamstress carries a book of fashion plates, which is just as explicit in details of cut and color combinations as the plates published in Paris or New York. From an artistic standpoint these Japanese fashion plates are far ahead of anything one sees even in France, just as the designs on their cotton crepes are little masterpieces, and their dyes are absolutely clear after the fabric has been washed and worn to rags.

Contrary to our custom, there is no matching of samples in Japan. When the seamstress comes she spreads out her fashion book to its fullest extent and then when a selection is made somebody goes off and shops, for cotton thread, sewing silk and the like, and the sewing woman measures her employers for gowns by means of a queer little rule.

Cutting out goes on on the floor, and it takes from one to three days to make a gown. One fitting is only exacted, and in Japan there are rarely any scraps left over. It requires exactly twelve yards of 13-inch wide goods to make a lady a complete suit, so with exquisite thrift the manufacturer of fabrics cuts his cloth into dress patterns to just that amount, and by using straight lengths every dressmaker contrives not to waste an inch.

AWFUL INDIAN HORNETS.

AN ENGLISH LADY HAS A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Only the Courage of a Native Groom Saved Her Life—The Danger, One Not Exaggerated or Unusual in India—One Case That Was Fatal.

The fearful effects which follow the stings of some of the insects of India have been frequently written about, but the terror which is inspired by an attack of Indian hornets was perhaps never more thrillingly described than by Mrs. Gertrude Donaldson, wife of a British Government attache, in a letter to an English magazine. She describes an adventure which befel her as she was returning from a call upon one of the ladies of the English settlement in Singapore, riding in a palanquin, which in Singapore is

A SORT OF CAB.

With glass doors, mounted on four wheels.

"As the palanquin turned out of the gate at the end of the long avenue which led to the house, and advanced along the road skirting the garden, I was startled," she writes, "by hearing a loud shout coming apparently from the jungle quite close to the wheels, but I could see no one, and began to think it must have been my syce though rather wondering why so dignified-looking an individual should have indulged in such an eerie kind of yell. Just then we came upon a couple of buckets cast down in the middle of the road, with the bamboo by which they had been carried lying beside them.

"The next moment, to my surprise the syce began lashing my horse violently, which broke from its former jog-trot into a gallop, and in a second we were tearing along at a break-neck pace, the palanquin swaying from side to side. I was considerably alarmed for I could see no reason for the man's extraordinary conduct, and it seemed as if he had suddenly gone mad. Just then a peculiar flapping sound overhead attracted my attention, and after some slight hesitation I relinquished my grasp of the window ledge, which had seized in my endeavor to steady myself on my seat, and leaning out of the door I gazed upward. I collapsed into the carriage at once with a gasp of horror.

"Undoubtedly the man had gone off his head, perhaps due to sunstroke. I had heard of heat apoplexy affecting the brain, I thought. He was standing up on the narrow footboard, which in itself appeared to me to be an acrobatic feat, which could only have been attempted by a madman. He had removed his turban and was waving frantically above him, while, with uncovered head, he shook the reins and shouted to the horse, evidently urging it to greater speed. I gave myself up for lost, and sat with fingers pressed upon my ears, awaiting the snare which I was sure must come. I knew how hazardous it would be to jump out while traveling at such a pace, there was nothing for it but to wait still.

"And this I did, until a few minutes later the carriage suddenly came to

ink a well-beaten egg
ful of brandy in it.
got well, and I heard
hysician say that he
times that he would
ine chest away in such
rater altogether."

"not use it right; tell
how to use it."

"n cloth of five or six
wring it out of hot wa-
your lungs and cover
cloth of three or four
if you can't keep it
at the air will not get
ing draw the wet cloth
lesh dry and leave the
a until morning. These
resses are good to use
for dyspepsia. In fact,
s an application on any
ody. You know, Sue,
s mother's remedy for
ngs, and with the cam-
ng they are one of the
assumption."

"Sue, I will do as
always have a remedy
s. Sister couldn't you
ill turn my hair dark
th out the wrinkles in
know mother always
old and turning gray."
have good receipts for
wrinkled face but you
three or four times,
expect to get results

se to use them faith-
give them to me, for I
approach of old age."
take an ounce package
n a quart of cold water
n to a pint; drain in a
half dozen large rusty
r head with this every
in a while wash your
alt water and rinse it
water.

se take common table
a little and rub it on
s you go to bed. These
edies, but I know they
is an excellent thing
son food for the table
used in the bath when
le with a breaking-out,
st thing that can be us-
morrhages."

"I never heard of salt
medicine, only for child-
oubled with worms. I
en a spoonful of salt
children when they are
hem."

morrhages in the same
e and always use cold
I want a remedy for
sister? Maybe I can

ou could give me a cure
Husband has a tooth
g him terribly. There
t, but it nearly sets him
e shooting pains from
his ear and clear up his

with his tooth is ul-
cerated at the root,
ke a piece of thin white
a pinch of musard in
y between the gum and
and tongue and keep it
quits smarting; then if
the matter so you can
pen it, try it again or
Many times the first
that is necessary until
a. Now don't you want
mustard in another re-
"

ny remedy that is good
am glad to know."
ave that tired feeling
of so much, or one of
laches, put a teaspoon
a half pail of hot water
feet for about twenty

safety, get out of his way. The Chinese
think so much of the water buffalo
that his image is the principal feature
at the annual festival of spring.

At this festival the Chinese make a
representation of the water buffalo in
paper or clay. This image is carried
to the temple in great pomp, where the
head official receives it. Amid the fir-
ing of crackers and the blazing of
lights the worship of the image is
conducted. After the ceremony is over
as the image is borne out, it is stoned
by the spectators and broken to pieces.
The fragments are carefully gathered
by the Chinese and carried away for
good luck and a prosperous year.

The burial services of the Chinese are
very peculiar. The dead are buried
outside of the city's walls in a most
barren and desolate place. The graves
are usually mounds, circular in shape
only those of the wealthy being sur-
mounted by tombstones or slabs. At
each spring of the recurring year the
relatives of the dead

VISIT THE CEMETERY.

And cut off the grass, or pull it out,
making the surface as desolate and
bare as possible. On the very top or
apex of the mound they put a circular
piece of earth, and other pieces of earth
are put on the layers below. These pieces
of earth hold pieces of paper con-
taining prayers. In front of the
graves they burn paper trunks con-
taining paper clothing, paper sedan
chairs, paper images of clothing, etc.
These images are supposed to go to
the spirit world to help the dead. Wine
is then poured out as a libation, and
roast meats are deposited at the grave
on a tray. After a few hours, as they
are left untouched, they make merry
on the feast, facetiously supposing that
their beloved dead have already imbibed
the spirits and essence of the food
and drink. The coffin of the China-
man is shaped something like the
trunk of a tree and is painted red.
Coffins are given to the aged as pre-
sents, to remind them of approaching
death. If a poor man who has one of
his relatives buried in a mound should
become affluent he has the remains
dug up and put into jars. Then a pro-
pitious place is sought through the
agency of a necromancer, and the
bones are buried in great state and a
monument is erected over them.

One of the most prolific of trades in
China is that of mending wares. The
Chinese tinker is almost ubiquitous. In
every nook and corner he may be seen
with a piece of porcelain ware, mend-
ing it with an awl attached to a bow.

COULDN'T HELP (BEING GLAD.

So you overcame the old antipathy
of yours, her husband remarked, and
called on Mrs. Bobbles?

Yes.

Do you think she was glad to see
you?

I am sure of it.

Ahem!—you must have some reason
for that belief outside her assurances.

I have. I had on the old dress that
was made over twice, and my hat was
out of fashion; while she had on a
new gown that couldn't have come
from anywhere but Paris. Could she
help being glad to see me?

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.

A little boy named Peter, at a pub-
lic school saw his teacher faint and
fall. In the general confusion it was
impossible to keep so many curious
heads cool, and the little ones flocked
round the prostrate woman and her
sympathizing colleagues. But the
small boy kept both his color and his
coolness. Standing on a bench and
raising his hand, he exclaimed:

Please, teacher, can I run home and
tell father to come? He makess cof-

dressmaker contrives not to waste an
inch.

This sensible arrangement, of course,
would be impossible, if, as with us, the
cut of garments varied every season.
In Japan no such fickle and foolish ex-
travagance is countenanced. The shape
of women's garments scarcely varies
by a hair's breadth from year to year,
but the patterns used in decorating
cotton and silk goods changes with
nearly every bolt. After a few dress
lengths have been printed off in the
factory, a new design is made, a new
combination of colors brought about,
and in consequence of her spring and
fall dressmaking any woman has ac-
tually hundreds of exquisite designs to
choose from without the least fear of
wearing the same pattern as that chosen
by a dozen other feminine friends.

The same rule holds good with re-
gard to the embroidered silks and
crepes, and, moreover, there is an op-
portunity to display a deal of good
taste and knowledge of etiquette in
your choice of a pattern. Designs in
Japan are made and especially ap-
proved for the sole benefit of young
and unmarried women, and by no
means do they assume to appear in
cottons or silks decorated for young
married women or for elderly ladies.

So subtle are these distinctions in
patterns that foreigners rarely or
never learn all the ramifications of
this branch of etiquette in dress, but
the fact is, nevertheless, that actors
don't presume to adopt the same pat-
tern as lay folk. The Geisha girls
adopt especially ornamented fabrics as
their own. As nearly as it is possi-
ble to define the differences, it can
be safely assumed that very young
ladies don't pretend to wear stripes
and dots. Gay flower patterns are
made for their use, while on the actor's
robes appear whole scenes, animals,
tableaux and landscapes. The Gei-
sha wear flowered dresses, too, but the
distribution and colors of the blooms
are quite different from the same
blossoms on a young lady's gown. Eld-
erly persons generally affect solid col-
ors, unrelieved by printed or embroid-
ered frivolities, and in Japan the most
important factor in good dressmaking
is the stitching.

The little seamstress, who curls up
comfortably on the floor in the midst
of her work, is just as faithful a dis-
seminator of gossip as her Canadian
prototype, her needle is an unusually
long steel affair, with a round eye in
the end, and her stitches are not so
varied as ours. She does not fill,
backstitch, or overhand. Because of
the exceeding looseness of the femin-
ine garments in Japan, close, strong
stitching is not necessary, for no
strain falls on any of the seams, and
running and hemming a long and
rather loose stitch is taken.

Quite coarse thread is used in all
general sewing, and the object is to
make stitches almost invisible on the
exterior of a garment or to make them
boldly ornamental. Of the ornament-
ed stitches done with gaily colored
silks there is simply an infinite variety
for a capable seamstress will often in-
vent them as she goes along. For ex-
ample, on a blue and white cotton
crepe kimono the sleeve seam will be
run up on the outside with inch-long
stitches done with six or ten scarlet
silk threads, all put at once through
the big eye of a very fat needle. Where-
ever the needle enter the goods by a
dexterous movement a knot is tied in
the silk, and at the end of the seam a
jaunty tassel of silk finishes the job.
Just as often as not the dressmaker
will use two needles and two separate
threads simultaneously on a seam and
execute intricacies in stitches that
would fill an embroidery machine with
envy, and then, if it is wished, she will
fancifully embroider the whole cos-
tume with stitches that are as finish-
ed on one side of the goods as on the
other, and that show no knots or
ragged ends.

And this I did, until a few minu-
later the carriage suddenly came to
standstill with a jerk which
FLUNG ME ON THE SEAT OPPOSITE
I soon recovered myself, and open-
the door stepped hastily into the re-
heedless of the tropical midday sun
which blazed overhead. But the car-
riage was quicker even than I. He
sprung off the box, and was tearing
off his clothing, all the while moaning
and crying as if in pain.

"The kaboons from the neighbor-
gardens came running up, and I
were soon surrounded by a sin-
crowd, and then I saw what had hap-
pened. It needed no interpretation to
explain matters when I beheld him
almost as large as locusts crawling
over the man's back and dripping
from his garments, which the ladies
were shaking where they stood be-
side us in the road.

"I realized then from what a ter-
rible fate this brave fellow had saved
me. This particular species of be-
et, found in the Malay Peninsula, is
twice the size of English ones; the
bodies are black, with a scarlet ri-
round them, and their sting is ve-
poisonous.

"The poor syce was already cover-
with swellings caused by the creature
having crept inside his clothes, and
head and neck were terribly wound
leaving injuries which would probab-
ly have proved fatal to a European, I
was less dangerous to

A NONALCOHOLIC MOHAMMED.

"What had happened was sim-
this: A tribe of these hornets was
swarming over the garden road at
point where we traversed it. I
shout I heard was the warning ve-
of the Chinese coolie, who had thre-
aside his buckets and had taken ref-
under the long grass in the jungle
when the loud hum of the flying be-
nets first attracted his attention.
But his cry had come too late to save
my driver, who found the swarms
would be upon us before he had time
to turn round and go back, so he
terminated to make a dash for it.
He hesitated, or, with cowardly con-
sideration, jumped off and run
shelter as the coolie had done, I should
have been left to the chance of be-
smashed up by a runaway horse, the
hornets would certainly have
tacked the animal; or, if they had
tered the palanquin and swarmed
me, to the certainty of a sudden,
painful death. As I write I recall
sight of a tablet which can be seen
one of the European churches in
thern India, erected to the memory
a young English lady, with these
ful words inscribed thereon: "Stun-
death by bees near this spot."

IT IS A REAL FORTRESS.

The monastery of Solovetsk, in A-
ngel, Russia, is inclosed on every
by a wall of granite boulders, mea-
ng nearly a mile in circumference
is the best protected in the world.
monastery itself is very strongly
tified, being supported by round-
square towers about 30 feet in he-
with walls 20 feet in thickness.
monastery consists in reality of
churches, which are completely
with statues of all kinds and pre-
stones. Upon the walls and the
surrounding these churches are
ed huge guns, which in the time
Crimean War were directed ag-
the British White Sea Squadron
monks who inhabited the monaste-
that time marched in processio-
the granite walls while the shells,
flying over their heads, to prove
little they feared the attack of
British fleet. Ten thousand pil-
come annually to Solovetsk from
and the relics. They are convey-
parts of Russia to view the chu-
steamers commanded and manned
by monks.

Diamond Cut Diamond

OR,
THE ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

"I have done right," she said to herself more than once. "Why should I break through my rule? What is there to be gained in admitting any fresh element into my sad life! At least, I am safe as I am, with my solitude and my books." And yet the brown eyes haunted her, and she was filled with a vague sense of regret and of irritation against herself.

She ate one of the birds, a woodcock, for her dinner that evening; and for once she laid aside her book and addressed herself to the consumption of the unwonted delicacy with some enjoyment and appetite. Then, when the meal was over, she rose and went to the writing-table.

"After all," she said to herself, as she stood, doubtfully, with a pen in one white hand, whilst the other was laid upon the back of the high oak chair—"after all, was I not ungracious in refusing to see him—and what is there to fear, for me, or for this young stranger, who has gone out of his way to do me a politeness? Is he not a mere boy—and am I not a woman, old already with the burden of life and its troubles? Betwixt him and me there can never be more than a few words of civility—at most, a few smiles of kindness and sympathy. Am I to be forever debarred from all companionship, save that of these heavy tomes, amongst which my existence dreams itself away?"

Then suddenly she sat down and wrote a few hurried lines, and rang the bell.

"Let Jacques take this down to Coddisham Vicarage the first thing to-morrow morning," she said holding out the note to Martine. "I have reflected, Martine, that I was, perhaps, hasty and unkind to this gentleman, who has paid me an attention. Besides, I know who he is—he is the clergyman's son. I have written to tell him that I will receive him to-morrow, if he will come and call."

"Ah, ah! to-morrow! I fear, madame, he will be gone—he said he returned to London to-morrow. Your politeness will come too late."

Martine was evidently, but ill-pleased with her lady.

"Well, so much the better," replied Rose, calmly. "I shall, at any rate, have shown my good will; and if he is unable to come, it will, no doubt, be better so—at least, I shall be unable to accuse myself of ungraciousness."

The old woman took the letter, and Rose sat down again in her causeuse, and opened "Erasmus" again upon the table by her side. She was accustomed to sit thus, late into the night, reading always—losing herself and her own identity in the great and good thought of those long dead and gone sages of a past generation. It was, to her, her very life—her undying delight. But, to-night, the wisdom failed to touch her—and the printed words that she read with her eyes, scarcely penetrated to her mind.

"A little before you go to sleep, read something that is exquisite, and worth remembering; and contemplate upon it till you fall asleep, and when you awake in the morning, call yourself to an account for it. Always keep this sentence of Pliny's in your mind, 'All that time is lost that you don't bestow on study.' Think upon this, that

Like yesterday, the evening shades were falling without, and the room was bathed in the warm glow of the fire; when she rose to greet him the red light flickered over the sombre folds of her dark violet velvet dress, relieved only by soft laces at her throat and wrists, and by the dazzling beauty of her colouring. The auburn hair, the heaven-blue eyes, the full red lips, and the creamy skin, all recalled to Geoffrey's memory those pictures of that unrivalled beauty of a past century—Nelson's Lady Hamilton. Rose was like Romney's picture in the National Gallery.

"It is very good of you to come and see me, Mr. Dane," said Madame de Brefour. "I feared that you would be going away to-day."

"When I got your note, Madame, I of course deferred my departure till to-morrow," answered Geoffrey, and his heart beat so hard that the words came out somewhat haltingly. Then he sat down in the chair that was nearest to him and tried to school himself back into self-possession. For a London young man, who prided himself upon familiarity with the world, its ways, and its women, he felt oddly like an insignificant little boy in the presence of an Olympian Divinity.

The Divinity was so cool and calm—the steady gaze of her blue eyes—so disconcerting to him—was so untroubled and so quiet, and her soft voice when she spoke so free from every tinge of embarrassment, that for very shame he was constrained to master his agitation.

Then she thanked him gently, and in half-a-dozen gracious words, for his game, and for his kindness in coming to see her.

"I am too solitary to shut my eyes to the hand of friendliness when it is held out to me, Mr. Dane," she added with a smile.

"You must be very lonely here," said Geoffrey, "it's an awfully dull-looking house to be alone in," he added, relapsing into the vernacular of Young England, and back to his own self-possession at the same time.

"Yes, it is lonely," she admitted, "although I am not alone here."

"Ah, I forgot, of course—your husband is here."

"My husband?" She repeated the words with a strange emphasis upon the words, as though they bewildered her, and there was something almost of apprehension in the swift look of enquiry she flashed upon him.

Geoffrey Dane flushed slightly. "I meant Monsieur de Brefour," he answered with confusion.

"Ah! Monsieur de Brefour!" she repeated in an altered voice. "He is my father-in-law, Mr. Dane, not my husband—poor old man, he is always upstairs, he sees no one, he is a complete invalid."

"Then you—you are a widow? You have no husband? Is that how it is?" How breathlessly he asked the question, how eagerly he bent forward in his chair to catch her answer, and how the earnest brown eyes shone and intensified as they fixed themselves upon her face!

To Rose de Brefour, who has read so many deep and erudite volumes, hard and difficult of apprehension, will it not be easy as a child's first Primer to decipher the reading upon this ar-

hard and sorrowful life, but I can honestly say that no troubles in the past have had the power to crush me—no fears for the future are able to terrify me—simply and solely because of that good gift, the love of books, which I thank the great God that He has given me." She was carried away by her enthusiasm, her face was all aglow with the greatness of her theme, her eyes shone, her lips trembled, she seemed to him like some inspired Priestess declaiming forth upon the grandeur of the Religion of which she was the minister.

What a beautiful thing enthusiasm is! Geoffrey watched her spell-bound, filled with an almost overpowering admiration for this strangely beautiful woman and her noble words.

"It is a new world to me to hear you speak," he murmured, when she had ceased, and his heart was beating with sympathy and with interest in her.

She smiled, and made an apologetic gesture with her hand.

"You must forgive me. I was upon my hobby. My books are my life. Long ago, but for them, I must have died! If I could teach the world—if I could teach you only, out of it—to love them as I do, to know all their value, and all their power of consolation—then I should feel that I had not lived in vain."

"Teach me," he murmured, carried away completely by the infection of her earnestness—"is there anything I would not learn from your lips, any wisdom I would not worship if only it came from your hands?"

Down upon his knees, at the side of her chair, had sunk Geoffrey Dane, with the white hand, that had been reached out to him, fast imprisoned in his own. He kissed it, as men have kissed the hands of the kings, to whose cause they have devoted themselves. And then, at the touch of his hot young lips upon her hand, all the womanliness and the feminine purity awoke in her.

"My dear boy," she said to him, gently disengaging her hand, so that he was forced to raise himself, almost with shame, from his humble attitude—"You have not the spirit of a disciple! It is from them—" with a wave of her hand towards the well-filled book-shelves—"that you must learn—not from me. If I were fifty, and fat and ugly, what I preached to you would be the same—oh, yes, absolutely—it would be Great—whereas the preacher would still be nothing. Do you understand? I would help you, gladly, to this Creed, which has been my salvation. But how am I to help you, if you go into heroics and kiss my hands? There was a tinge of mockery in her words, and in the smile with which her blue eyes rested upon him.

"Forgive me," he murmured, abashed, regaining his chair, with what grace he could, and feeling the lash of her scornful little speech in every fibre of his being. "I have only made an ass of myself, and now you despise me. I am not worthy to learn anything from you."

For a moment she was silent. The hand he had kissed shaded her face from the fire light—her eyes rested thoughtfully upon it. The touch of his lips seemed to linger still upon it. Some vague emotion stirred within her. Ah! how long ago it was since any man had bestowed a caress upon her! How long what weary, loveless years! How sweet it must be, to be loved! All the books in the world could not, perhaps, teach so delightful a lesson to the heart as that! This was what she was thinking of—not of his humble words of self-abasement. Then she dashed her hand—the hand he had kissed—across her eyes with a rapid movement of self-return, and smiled at him with her quiet, composed little smile, in which there was no shadow of trouble or of regret.

"As usual, you jump at conclusions,"

"I have no right answered in an odd voice. 'I have made and I shall get over always does, you know, say once, 'Godfrey, just that I'm you once called me.' 'God bless you, G very gently, and he had dropped her so that she was ac the soft-closing of th as he went.

For a long time she had left her, motion eyes fixed vacantly u with a sigh, she ro a little smile came.

"There would have it!" she said to her have been safe, and beforehand. But, sh What a pity!" and most shamefacedly, s he had kissed, and the spot upon which

"I am glad now t hand," she said aloud a blush, "it is over a memory of it is swe

To Be Con

FLASHES

Now that his fath pose Goodby will spe O, no; he gets mar

Humor of the Ce new recruit is a fir Put him on picket

Married yet, old engaged, and that's ried. It's better, if

The Limit.—Foreign will pull your nose! Count; but never m

Weary Watkins—D didn't haf to eat! I An' have nothin' to

Congratulations, m at last come into an money. Thank heave to the Klondike.

Hello, Wakely, crie seen you for some ti Yes, replied Wakely, ried yet.

When my wife sta a lecture, I just tel I do. And does she! You are getting alto sative.

Is the suburb in healthful place? I d get there often er chance to stay there a time to find out.

Dogs and Women.— him a dog's life, said woman. Fondles his his ears, I suppose, at her side.

Woman's Progress. woman is rapidly How do you make t you noticed that the throne is a woman?

Did you find the sn down there? Not ver, of them were pretty h what I mean! Were t "Cylindrical" would

Wit for the Occ Pat, Oi can't find w how much Oi am in this lovely watch. an' it's meself that dape enough for bot

The Result.—McLul the twins kape yez a wid dther crovint

stow on study." Think upon this, that there is nothing more fleeting than youth, which, when once it is past, can never be recalled."

This is what she read, over and over again; but instead of sinking deep into her soul as she read it, she found herself forced to con it over often, in order to convey the meaning of the words to her understanding. She could neither "contemplate" nor "study,"—and the words that she read she found herself unable to "remember." There was always those haunting brown eyes, and the knowledge that she had written to summon them to her side—betwixt her and all the wisdom of the Ancients. At last, she flung aside her book in despair and annoyance.

"What has come to me to-night?" she thought. "What folly is it that possesses me? After all," she added to herself, "he will, no doubt, return to London, and I shall never be called upon to go through this interview, which I have sought—and yet which I dread." But, at her heart, she knew, with a sure foreknowledge, that he would come.

Upstairs she could hear the heavy tread of slow footsteps. It was the old man, preparing to go to rest for the night, with Jacques waiting upon him.

The sound filled her with self-reproach. "I have forgotten him to-night," she said to herself with a sort of consternation, and she hurried up to his room.

Like the library below it, it was long and low. A bed was curtained off at one end, a fireplace and a long invalid couch occupied the central portion, and the further end was fitted up roughly in the similitude of a chapel. A crucifix of gleaming ivory upon a dark red cloth stretched upon the wall; a small table, bearing a richly chased and jewelled reliquary, with a couple of straw Prie-Dieu chairs before it. In the centre of the room, as Rose entered it, stood a very old man with white hair flowing from beneath a velvet skull-cap, and a long velvet robe falling to his feet; he leant heavily upon the arm of Jacques, who supported him beneath the elbows, for he was partially paralyzed in the lower limbs, and was unable to walk, or even to stand, alone.

Rose went up to him, and inclined her head respectfully. He kissed her on the forehead. She murmured a few inquiries concerning his health. He answered her by a question—

"How many prayers to-day have you said for him?"

She shuddered slightly.

"I have been reading—" she began vaguely.

"That means you have forgotten," he answered sadly, gazing at her with melancholy black eyes.

"Ah, no!" she replied wearily. "I do not forget; how is that possible?"

"Kneel then, my child, and pray."

She knelt as he told her, and bent her head, and the old man, sitting behind her, folded his hands and closed his eyes, and seemed to pray too.

Wearied prayers for what could never be granted; hopeless petitions destined to be for ever unanswered! Did she indeed, desire what she prayed for, or honestly want that for which those silent, twofold prayers were daily uttered? Who can say?

CHAPTER III.

To his dying day Geoffrey Dane never quite forgot the strangely beating heart, and the sudden quickening of all his pulses, which he experienced when he was shown into that long, low room at Hidden House, and the beautiful woman who had sent for him rose out of her chair by the fireside and reached out her hand in welcome to him, like a sovereign who awaits the worship of her subject.

to decipher the reading upon this ancient young face?"

But she does not look at it, only at her own slim hands held up between her face and the fire, with the diamonds upon the fine white fingers that glitter and flash as she moves them, and she is silent just for a few swift moments, so that the story upon her visitor's face remains unseen by her, and unread. Then she smiles a little sadly, and answers him in his own words—

"That is how it is. I have no husband."

He leant back again into the shadow of his chair, as Martine came in with the lamp, and with tea, and neither of them spoke again until the last flutter of her starched cap-strings had vanished again.

"Then I can understand indeed how dull your life must be in this desolate house, with no companions save your servants and an old man—far from your own country and from all your friends."

Rose was pouring out the tea into his cup, her white hands were busy amongst the delicate pink and white china and the glittering silver of her tea things, but she put down the teapot, and laid aside the sugar-tongs, to laugh aloud when he said this.

"Mr. Dane, it seems to me that you are a person given to jump at conclusions with the utmost rashness and precipitation! You have stumbled into three pitfalls in the course of as many minutes concerning me, and all your conjectures are wrong! What are you talking about my country for? My country is yours. I have lived a great many years in France, and I married into a French family, that is all. My father and mother's names were John and Mary Burgess, and I was born in the county of Middlesex, almost within sound of Bow bells! Does not that make me English enough to please you? I fancy I have caught a few French idioms and ways of expressing myself, that is because for so many years I have talked no other language—and yes, I am glad that I have also adopted some of the simple and unconventional ways of our neighbors, I like them best I think—they are less stilted, more free and natural—yet all the same I am English, and can sing my 'God Save the Queen' as heartily as any of my countrymen."

"You must think me a muddle-headed fool," murmured Geoffrey apologetically, as he took the little teacup from her hand.

"Well, no—although there is yet another mistake which you have fallen into—and the greatest of all."

Geoffrey looked frightened.

"You said that I must be dull—that I was far away from my friends. Mr. Dane, look round the room! What can you have been thinking about to have said such a thing? See how many great and good friends I have always about me—friends that are my joy and my solace by day and by night—that are always the same to me—always true and steadfast—who do not change or fall away from one when one's fortunes alter—who never deceive or disappoint—never betray and never prove unworthy. Can any living being, however sad, however sorrowful, cease to render thanks to God for the bare gift of life, so long as these rich blessings are left to him in it? They are silent too, they do not obtrude upon you as living people do with advice when you don't want it, with hollow sympathy that jars against you when you long to be left in peace. But when you want them, turn to the shelves where they lie waiting for you—and then see how they will speak up out of their fulness and their wisdom with a faithfulness that no living voice can ever render to you!—with a power of consolation that nothing else can ever bring! Mr.

Dane, I have lived through a very

clusions. I do not despise you, certainly—only I mistrust any sudden conversion. If, for instance, you were to say, after seeing me once, that you were determined to adopt my Faith—"

"You are a Roman Catholic?" he asked quickly.

"I am a Catholic," she amended quietly. "Should I believe in the truth of your conversion?—and so—about this Creed of mine concerning books—you must learn to love them, laboriously and by degrees. Of course, you are worthy to learn. Any man—who is a man,—with brains and intellect alive within him,—is worthy to learn to cultivate his higher nature. If he lets it rot away and perish, it is a disgrace and a shame!"

"Will you help me?" he asked of her, humbly.

"Yes, I will help you, if you like; I will give you the best advice I can. Give me your London address."

He wrote it down on the little ivory tablet she held out to him. Was it possible that she would write to him? He did not dare to ask her the question.

"When may I see you again?" was all he ventured to enquire of her.

Rose did not immediately answer. Something was passing within her that he could not follow or fathom. Her blue eyes looked at him dimly shadowed; a vague regret was in the downward curve of her lips. He could see she was sorry, very sorry. This much he could read, but he could not tell why or wherefore. When she spoke it was in a strangely altered voice.

"Do not be very angry with me, do not think me quite hateful for what I am going to say. I shall let you hear about me sometimes. I shall get news of you now and then in some way. Always I will help you with your reading if you care to refer to my advice—but—I shall not see you again. I think not at all—ever."

His heart seemed to stand still. A numb blankness fell upon him, a sort of despair.

"Not see you again! never?" he gasped in utter dismay. "Oh, you cannot mean to be so cruel, Madame!"

"I am not cruel, Mr. Dane," she answered with a sad little smile. "But I mean it all the same. It is nothing wonderful. It is not my custom to receive visitors. I see no one; my life is always, must always be, solitary. A passing impulse made me wish to see you, and to make friends with you, I have relaxed my rules for once. Now we have become friends, it is not necessary to meet again to remain so. I shall not forget you," she added, looking up at him with a smile so sweet and so sad that he well nigh lost his head once more, and was tempted to cast himself at her feet.

He was standing up now before her, he felt himself dismissed. Hitherto, during their interview, she had been the goddess, he the worshipper, she had ordered and he had obeyed. But now as the tall, slender figure stood up before her, and the dark, impassioned eyes were bent downwards, full of earnestness upon her, their positions seemed suddenly as if they might be reversed. Possibly some vague woman's instinct warned her of this, for she rose to her feet, too, as though better able to hold her own if she could face him more evenly.

"Good-bye," she said, holding out her hand.

He took it, of course, holding it fast in a grip of iron. "Do you think I shall forget you, either? Is it possible, do you think? Do you not know what you have done to me to-night? What you have awakened in me? Do you still tell me to go? Then I must obey you—but why will you not let me see you again? How can my presence harm you, or distress you? Are you wishing me good-bye for ever?"

"Yes, for ever," she said, somewhat faintly, averting her eyes.

yez see, aitch av 'em yez can't hear dthe the result is dead s long.

Flaws in It.—He i on his record, said t he won't, replied t him. Why not, den cian. Because it wo he's not a heavy me

From His Point (see the story of tha \$800 who succeeded 000? Sure. What d Well, I wouldn't lik but I would like to

Are there any m can be identified? i police, preparatory No said the father had started to fight will be when I get

What! Vote for I would rather out He told me to tell y ported him and he i see to it that your t \$1.75 a year. Hurri him I'll roll up a m 500 for him in my

OPEN TO THE

Only about 20 fore en to women. In E der of the Hospital usalem be excluded, ary titles can be co These are the Crown al Order of Victori the Royal Red Cros bership of women i about 200, of whom blood, 33 are relati Governors of India c es, 61 are nurses a are of high distinct der of Victoria and first order open to in the British Emp the Royal Red Cross St. George's day, 188 vation in providing the sick and wound and others with the on board ship or in l eight royalties at t and foreigners, as w jects, are eligible, c over 60 on the roll, being religiouses.

The Order of the F of Jerusalem is ver; the Red Cross. The reign of the Orde of Wales Grand Prie fers medals for g life on land, and s have received it hav Albert medal was for gallantry in sav to save, life at sea, similar acts ashore, who has ever re tion is Miss Hanna Mrs. Parr—who wa in 1882 by the Que 52 French women great National Ord of Honor, and eigh have been removed head of the list 4 French women m distinction of becom struction Publique, ed Officer de l'Ace given women also Turkey, Japan, Sax temberg, Russia an

glt to complain," he
odd sort of broken
made a fool of myself,
over it no doubt—one
know—but, before I
od bless you, Geof-
I may remember that
me by my name,"
s, Geoffrey," she said
d in another instant
er hand and was gone,
scarcely conscious of
of the door behind him

she stood there as he
tionless and still, her
ly upon the fire. Then
roused herself, and
me into her face.
have been danger in
herself. "It would not
and I have been wise
ah, what a pity!
d then furtively, al-
y, she lifted the hand
d laid her lips upon
hich his had rested.
w that he kissed my
loud, with a smile and
er and gone—but the
sweet."

Continued.

IS OF FUN.

father is dead I sup-
pend all his money.
married to-morrow.

Camp—Captain, the
fine fencer. Is he f
et duty.

d man? No, but I'm
at's as good as mar-
if you only knew it.
eigner—Paryvenu! I
ose! Maybe my nose,
r my leg.

—Don't you wish we
f Hungry Higgins—
to live fer? Huh!
my boy, you have
an immense sum of
aven! I can now go

ried Smith, I haven't
e time. Married yet?
ely, sadly; I'm mar-

starts in to give me
ell her to keep quiet,
he? Say! Look here,
altogether too inqui-

in which you live a
I don't know. I don't
enough or have a
here long enough at

nd.—Oh, yes, she leads
his nose and pinches
ee, replied the man

ess.—Even in China
r supplanting man-
e that out? Haven't
the man behind the
a?

e snakes pretty thick
very thick, but some
ty long. Oh, you know
re there many round?
uld be a better word.

Occasion.—Nora—Ah,
d worrude to tell yez
indebted to yez for
ph. Pat—Sure, Nora,
at is in debt for it
both av us.

Lubberty—Oi s'pose
z awake a good dale
in? O'Hogarty—No:

TO DAM THE ANCIENT NILE

THE STUPENDOUS WORK WILL RIVAL THE PYRAMIDS.

\$15,000,000 To be Expended on Engineering and Masonry Near the Famous and Picturesque Ruins of Philae, the Mecca of Ancient Egyptians.

The question of damming the Nile for irrigating purposes is an old one. It has been discussed for several centuries. Since the English occupation of Egypt, the question has been debated with renewed interest, and within the past three years a conclusion has not only been reached but the plans for building the dam have been completed, and before the end of next month several hundred workmen will be on the ground at work.

The point selected is at the first cataract, just above Assuan. It is a great undertaking and when completed will add greatly to the material resources of Egypt. It will add one more to the many blessings English control in Egypt has brought to the land of the Pharaohs.

When the original plans were made the building of the dam was opposed both by the Egyptians and the various archaeological societies of Europe, because the construction of the dam as originally planned would cover the world renowned ruins of Philae, just above the cataract. The opposition of the Egyptians was not because the ruins possessed any historic value to them, but for the reason that their destruction would deprive them of an annual revenue obtained from visitors who yearly journey from all parts of the world. To architects Philae has been a Mecca for many years. The determined opposition from all sides has led to a modification of the original plans. As the dam is now to be constructed the island will be only slightly submerged for a short time each year, and the ruins of the once great temple of Isis will remain intact.

EXTENT OF THE DAM.

The work of construction will be under the personal direction of Sir Benjamin Baker, who says that the beginning of the twentieth century will witness the completion of the dam and steamers passing through its locks on their way up and down the Nile. It will be built of granite from the quarries of Assuan, which for thousands of years furnished the building material for many of the temples of Egypt. The original plan would have raised the dam to a height of 106 feet. As now modified it will be 70 feet. It will be 40 feet wide, affording an ample roadway, and from shore to shore a mile and a quarter long. On the western side there will be a chain of locks for vessels passing up and down the Nile. Each lock will be 150 feet long and average 50 feet in height. The water at flood time will be dammed back for 144 miles. The crest of the dam will be 320 feet above the lowest water level below the cataract. It will, therefore, be a most imposing sight. The Nile at this point—Assuan

great temple, of the Ptolemaic period, of surprising beauty and marvellous architectural achievement, was dedicated to Isis, the wife and sister of Osiris and mother of Horus. The island was regarded as sacred soil and no one was permitted to land upon its shores without permission. The most cherished pilgrimage that the Egyptians could make was to this tomb of their god, and their most solemn vow was, "By him who sleeps at Philae."

As the long day of Egypt's national glory was drawing to a close, when already native rulers had been banished from the Egyptian throne, never to return again, and the successors of Alexander the Great filled their places, the ties that bound the Egyptians to this far away sacred spot grew stronger. Their rulers respected their veneration for their holy island, and joined with them in erecting the most characteristic temple, that Greek art and resources could produce. And when Greek rule was supplanted by the Roman, the same reverence of the Egyptians for Philae was respected by the Emperor, and additional imperial wealth and favors were bestowed on the holy island, and its temples, the ruins of which bear witness to-day. It was here, when the northern rule of Greece and Rome was bringing into the Nile valley a new religious cult, yet ever respectful of the old, that the Egyptian priests established the last of their great sacred colleges on the Island of Philae, which remained down to the fifteenth century, A. D.

PAGANISM'S LAST HOME.

There was still another chapter to be written at the close of its national religious life. A new religious force came into the world with the birth of Christianity. It carried its conquests to the British Islands, the then far west, before the end of the first half century of its existence, and while it was battling in various other parts of the world Alexandria, the capital of Egypt, remained the great centre of Pagan philosophy and made its last stand there for the supremacy of the world. It lost. The Egyptian priests retreated to the far south—to their sacred island. When Constantine, the first Christian Emperor, presided over the great Council of Nicaea, and the Empire of Rome became a part of the Empire of Christ, still the sacred college of the ancient Egyptians at Philae taught and worshipped in the Holy Island in defiance of the world. More than half a century later, when Theodosius issued his famous edict from his throne in Constantinople, banishing Paganism from the world, we find that the sacred college made a strong and effective resistance. Two votive inscriptions now at Philae show that during the reign of the Emperor Marcian, in 453, nearly three-quarters of a century after Theodosius' edict, the Egyptian priests continued their worship at Philae. It was the last home of Paganism. It is a most strange coincidence that the building of the great dam, under England's direction and protection will destroy the last remains of the Christian Church that was reared under the shadow of the Temple of Isis, long after Egypt's sun had set, and the music of Pagan chants had died away among the hills surrounding the holy island.

It is no wonder then, that Philae is to-day, to the intelligent traveller, a Mecca. To the artist, the architect, and the historian it must ever remain such. The Egyptian government, in modifying the original plans for building the dam, has respected this venerated feeling, and Philae has in part been spared. While to so many the necessity for making the great reservoir is to be regretted, its great importance to the agricultural interests of the country cannot be disputed. The greatness of the understanding is well described by Sir Benjamin Baker,

Young Folks.

CHARACTER.

Every young boy should take into consideration that much of his future life will depend on how the first fifteen years were spent.

We have in mind a young man who a few years ago went to a strange city to attend a medical school. A few weeks after he had entered upon his studies as a student he was arrested, charged with committing a grave offense. As all the circumstances in the case pointed to him as the offender, his chance for acquittal seemed very discouraging. A stranger and without friends in the city, what defense could he offer?

He knew but two men in the place one the pastor of an influential church who had formerly been his teacher; the other, an old shoemaker, once a neighbor to his father. They were called and both bore witness of his excellent reputation as a boy. The pastor had not forgotten his scholar whose word was as good as his oath any day, and the old shoemaker remembered the young man as the boy who was always above doing a mean or cowardly act.

With all this evidence before him, the judge conducted a most thorough investigation of the damaging circumstances, with the surprising result of discovering the young man's innocence. After dismissing the case, he shook the young student's hand in a hearty fashion and assured him that he owed the quick disposal of the case and his own acquittal to his unspotted life in boyhood.

Said he: "I was so firmly convinced of your guilt that I considered further evidence superfluous, until I heard the testimony of the honest men who had known you as a boy. Such evidence as they produced was not to be set lightly aside. I could not think that a boy who would not do a mean thing, a youth whose word was as good as gold, could develop into a criminal in early manhood; hence I determined to leave no stone unturned to arrive at the truth, and you know the result. Ah, my young friend there is nothing like a clean record back of you when you are falsely accused by an enemy."

CYCLONE IN A BOTTLE.

Would you like to see in miniature an illustration of a ship foundering in midocean when struck by a cyclone? If so, try the following amusing experiment.

Take a piece of cork, cut it in half and bore a good sized hole through its centre. Place it in a bottle that has been half filled with water. To the cork stopper of the bottle fasten a wire, the end of which is about two inches above the surface of the vessel.

Penetrated by the wire, the bit of cork floats freely on the surface of the water. The problem proposed is how to free the piece of cork from the wire without removing the stopper from the bottle.

It is a very simple matter. All one has to do is to give the bottle a quick circular movement on the surface of a table four or five times in succession. By the application of this centrifugal

any O'Hoggarty—No; smells so loud that he other at all; an' silence ahl neight

says he will stand the politician. Well, the man who knew emanded the politician't hold him, and nan at that.

of View.—Did you at fellow with only l in falling for \$80,—do you think of it? like to do it myself, to be able to do it. marks by which he asked the chief of to telegraphing. er of the boy who t Indians, but there hld of him again. that man? Never! off my right arm. you that if you sup- got there he would axes were cut down rah, for him! Tell majority of at least ward.

THE FAIR SEX.

cing orders are op- England, if the Or- of St. John of Jer- only three honor- mferred on women. n of India, the Roy- ia and Albert and s. The total mem- in these orders is n 700 are of royal ives of the British or Indian Princess- and the remainder ion. The Royal Or- d Albert was the women established ire. The Order of s was instituted on 80, for zeal and de- for and nursing ed sailors, soldiers, army in the field, hospitals. There are he top of the list, vell as British sub- of whom there are , about 10 of them

Hospital of St. John y like the Order of Queen is the sov- or and the Prince or. This order con- allantry in saving veral of those who e been women. The instituted in 1866 ing, or attempting and since 1877 for . The only woman eived this decor- h Rosbotham—now s given the medal n. There are now who belong to the er of the Legion t other legionaries by death. At the s Rosa Bonheur. y also receive the ying Officers de l'In- or of being, elect- demie. Orders are in Bavaria, Hesse, ay, Prussia, Wur- d Spain.

sign. The Nile at this point—Assuan and Philae—is filled with many beautiful islands, and at the first cataract is filled with huge masses of rock. It is across these rocky islands that the dam will be constructed, thus securing a good foundation. No other site between Wadi Halfa and Cairo would enable a dam to be built with such great security and economy.

It is estimated that the cost of building the main dam at this point will be \$9,000,000. To this amount must be added \$6,000,000 more for supplementary dams further down the river, making a total of \$15,000,000. This sum the Egyptian government will pay in yearly instalments, covering a period of thirty years. The annual payments will begin as soon as the receipts yield a profit.

MATERIAL BENEFIT TO EGYPT.

It is impossible to estimate the full value of the enterprise to Egypt. It will increase the present cultivated area of Egypt by over 600,000 acres and bring under constant cultivation the whole of that proportion of 5,000,000 acres which is now only under annual irrigation. The water that will be needed for this purpose will be about 3,610,000,000 cubic centimetres, flowing at a maximum rate of 630 metres a second over the whole line of the area affected. The annual return to the State will be \$4,000,000. It will increase the land valuation to over \$230,000,000. The annual productive increase will be over \$80,000,000 and the annual rental over \$15,500,000. The value of the crops will be increased about \$30 an acre. To the above estimates must be added other material advantages.

In a northeasterly direction from the cataract is the bed of an ancient branch of the river. It was filled down to historic times. In the reign of Amenahat III. of the twelfth dynasty, about 2,600 years B. C., the Nile at its annual overflow rose, according to Lepsius, 26 feet 8 inches higher than the highest level it now reaches during its greatest floods. Thirteen hydrographic records of this King's reign still remain in the form of rock inscriptions at this point, and five in the time of his two immediate successors. It must have been some time after that this bed became dry. For nearly three thousand years it has been the highway for armies and caravans in passing around the cataract. The present bed of the Nile being lower, has of course, always been filled. By the modification of the original plans for building the dam not only have the more important ruins of Philae been saved, but those further up the river, at Dabod, Qartassi, Tafa, Kalabsha, Dendur and Dakka, all would have been more or less submerged and in time destroyed.

THE RUINS OF PHILAE.

After the great dam has been completed the traveller approaching Philae from it will behold the famous ruins rising like a mirage out of a great lake. When he reaches the island he will find; doubtless, that the interesting ruins of the Christian period, of brick, and which now show the remains of several buildings and an early church, have been resolved into their primitive mud. The small temple or porch of Nectanebo, at the south end of the island, will be immersed to nearly the whole height of its columns. He will find much of the painted sculpture and decorations on the buildings destroyed. Otherwise he will see the ruins as they are to-day.

It is generally conceded by travellers that a true description of the natural, artistic and architectural beauties of Philae never has been and never can be written. It is called the Holy Island because it shares with Abydos the claim of being the burial place of Osiris. In this its religious history is carried far back into the past. Its

well described by Sir Benjamin Baker. He says:—

TREMENDOUS UNDERTAKING.

"The colossal character of the great dam will be apparent when it is stated that the flood discharge of a river a mile wide and thirty feet deep, flowing at high velocity, must pass through the dam's sluices at the rate of 15,000 tons of water per second—900,000 tons a minute—more than 50,000,000 tons of water an hour! At times the water will be dammed back sixty-five feet above its present level, and for a distance of 144 miles above the dam."

Philae was always the dividing line between ancient Egypt and Nubia; or, more accurately speaking, the First Cataract. The old Egyptians worshipped the river and believed, with their limited knowledge of the world, that it flowed out of heaven at the First Cataract. England to-day is effacing the ancient boundary mark, and the heavenly country must be sought for much further up the river. But that Egypt itself will be made a much more desirable dwelling place no one can deny. That the last remains of Egyptian, Grecian and Roman work in that ancient land are to be spared is a matter for devout thankfulness.

QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

Queen Amelie of Portugal is an advanced woman, though she is queen of one of the least progressive nations in Europe, and a daughter of the conservative house of Bourbon. When this gay and pretty princess, who had been brought up in England, married blond and good-natured King Carlos I. of Portugal she did what few royal ladies do—she fell in love with her husband. No humble Darby and Joan ever lived in more peaceful conjugal content than these two young royalties. Not only does Queen Amelie think her husband the best of men but she has ever been most proud of his blond, but rather chubby beauty, and great has been her grief over his yearly increase in weight. Some time ago King Carlos' figure went the way common to most unfortunately stout men, and though he has borne the loss with princely good nature; to Queen Amelie it was a deep source of distress. After travelling about with him to many spas and cures for obesity and seeing no cutting down of the royal waist measure, this plucky woman set to work to achieve a sufficient knowledge of medicine to enable her to conquer her husband's one weakness.

For five years the Queen has studied medicine under the ablest physicians in Portugal, and at length took her degree of M. D. after passing the most rigorous examinations. Since her debut as a full-fledged doctor of medicine she has actually been able to do more for her husband's health than any of the great specialists to whom he resorted. But this good lady does not apply her scientific knowledge to selfish purposes alone. She has established in Lisbon a free clinic, where the poor children of the city receive treatment, often at the queen's own hands, and thus, by her noble sympathy and tender regard for the people, she has gained a unique position as a sort of nurse, mother and friend, as well as a sovereign.

NOT WHOLLY PLEASING.

Dickie, what did your mamma say when she saw us coming along the walk.

She said, Well well, who on earth has your father picked up now?

By the application of this centrifugal force a cone shaped hollow will form in the water pointing downward.

Sinking on its wire stem, the piece of cork descends the cone and is freed. That is how a cyclone operates in mid-ocean.

A PRETTY WALK.

To be thoroughly graceful long steps and quick, short steps should be equally avoided, remarks a French woman. A stiff walk is also very ungraceful, and that is the great fault of English girls. They walk too stiffly and take too long strides.

Spanish women have a very pretty walk, naturally, as also have Italian country girls and all accustomed to carry weights on their heads.

To exercise walking a weight on the head is a very good lesson. You must not be content, however, to walk straight before you without letting the weight fall from your head. You must turn backward and forward and from side to side, as Italian country girls do when they carry their water jars from the well and can turn in all directions without a drop of water being spilled from the jar on their head. More marriages are made up at the well in Italy than at any other public place. Young rustic fellows stand by the well to watch the girls fill their jars and carry them away on their heads with a grace given only to them; and the most graceful among them has the most admirers from whom to choose her husband.

The French are also very graceful walkers.

Study your walk girls. Take dancing lessons to begin with and then repeat your lessons before your long toilet glass. A pretty walk is a beauty in itself, and every one who will can acquire this beauty. Do it, then, at once—now—without losing another day.

HOW TO BE DAINTY.

Daintiness is that undefinable quality in a girl which causes her to appear more charming than those around her; it is an attribute that is seldom inborn, but the result of culture. She is certain of making a good impression where others ignominiously fail to, do so, a fact which causes jealousy and makes those who are not dainty look on with envious admiration and wish that they too possessed the subtle charm. Daintiness, however, though not inherited, is the outcome of habit. A girl is dainty because she has been accustomed to give thought and time to being agreeable to others. Thus it comes natural to her. Her wealth of hair, always so glossy and carefully trained, owes its satiny appearance to the fact that she brushes it regularly and frequently, and not solely when she feels in a mood to do so, or when she desires to look extra nice. Her pretty, soft hands, with their shell-like pink-nails, are always in an immaculate condition, for it is her habit and pride to keep them spotlessly clean. Her person appears to shed around her a fragrant perfume, delicate, yet quite perceptible. This subtle fragrance comes from her dainty way of putting her dresses into drawers which contain sachets of sweetly smelling powder, the scent from which seems to be a part of herself.

Wait a While, a railroad station in New South Wales, has just won a fight to retain its name, which the railroad company wished to change.

Catch Cold Easily?

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Would you feel relieved if you could raise something? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you raise more mucus in the morning?

Then you should always keep on hand a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

If you have a weak throat you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another, and the last one is always harder to cure than the one before it.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster protects the lungs from colds.

Help at Hand.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

THE BANK ROBBERY

Counsels Addresses

Mr. Holman's Address.

Mr. Holman began his address to the jury at 5 p.m. He was not there to defend bank robberies. The case

there was no chance for him, so he chimed in with the detective's theory, with the expectation of having his sentence lightened. Mr. Holman reviewed the stories told by Pare and Holden, and pointed out the contradictions in the two. He said their stories trumped them as colossal liars. Then take the story of the French girls. What do you think of the hobgoblin yarn told by the younger girl? She saw Mrs. Mackie unearthing a bottle of money. She says Mrs. Mackie was digging with a short stick of wood. There was nothing said by Mrs. Mackie, nothing said by her. Miss French tells herself that she had a quarrel with Robert Mackie. You know the spitefulness of some womankind. It seems to have permeated the French family. On the master villains, Pare and Holden, some of the stolen money was found, but not one dollar was found on Ponton or Mackie. Then take the story of the Meeks family as to the identification of Mackie. The father and mother are not sure, but the young boy, like all young people, is positive that it was Mackie that he saw with Holden and Pare. Youth is always sure, but when he grows a little older he will learn, as we have learned, that it does not do to be too sure in matters of this kind. We have Knowlton Sanford, a man who resembles Mackie very much, coming forward and affirming that he was frequently in the company of these men. Was it not probable that he was the dude seen by the Meeks family? Holden swore that the private detectives were rotten to the core, detectives had been showing photos along the concession lines all over the country till no doubt in a number of cases witnesses have been made to believe that Mackie is the man. Suppose that one of you gentlemen were charged with the robbery and your wife and children came forward to give evidence, which would be a right thing to do and because they could not swear by the clock should such evidence be disregarded. Now take the drive to Napanee when Whale Mackie stopped at Shannonville and got a number of drinks and when seen on the street by night-watchman Perry told him who he was, is it likely a man would do such things when driving these men to Napanee for the purpose of committing a robbery. The tools sworn to by Margaret French were nothing but a hammer, knife sharpener and a revolver and no doubt the most of you gentlemen have such things in your own homes. Mr. Holman then related the number of witnesses who had testified to Robt. Mackie being in Belleville on the 26th of Aug. the time his daughter was taken to the dentist in which date Dr. Dolan swears he administered chloroform to her. His daughter also testifying that her Papa met her and her mother that evening on the street and went home to tea with them. The next day (the day of the robbery) Walter Fanning tells in court that Robert Mackie was with him from noon till near midnight when he drove to Tweed some 25 miles and purchased a chestnut horse. Mr. Holman pointed out that if Eddie Marquis and Jimmie Jones were associated with Pare and Holden, it would be the most natural thing in the world for them to shield their fellow-crooks and swear the crime on two innocent men. He pointed out the improbability of the story that these two men came all the way from the United States unsolicited to hand over \$5,000 to Ponton. He asked what good had Robert Mackie done on the 27th of August? According to the informers he only knocked over a frame, the very thing they did not want. The Crown would say that the knowledge of the Dominion House and

was the positive. After dealing with the two and the practice governing the evidence of accomplices, he averred that the testimony of Holden, instead of strengthening the Crown's case, had weakened it. He pointed out the contradictions in the two stories. Holden said that Pare had lied, and when he was leaving the stand he told them that he would not believe Pare under oath.

It might be asked where did Pare get the combination. He believed that he worked it out. Pare and Holden robbed the bank and they were here all summer working on the job. These men say that they had frequent interviews with Ponton.

Has one man gone into the box and sworn that he had seen Billy Ponton in company with these men? The crown has not offered any evidence that he was. Mr. Baines' figures of the safe combination are found written on a calender in his office. Did they investigate the matter? Did they arrest Mr. Baines? No nothing was done with Mr. Baines. They had searched Billy Ponton's room when he was present, nothing was found to incriminate him, after this when Billy Ponton was going to Belleville the Pinkerton detectives ask him if they could search his rooms, Ponton gave them his key and left. The detectives went to Ponton's room pulled down the blinds and with Dougherty in one end of the room and Wilkes in the other, Wilkes said he found a piece of paper with a number of key impressions on it and remarked to Dougherty where is Mr. Baines' key? Now why didn't he say where is Ponton's key? The keys are very much alike. Ponton returned from Belleville the next day, after the paper with the key impression was said to have been found and nothing was said to Ponton about it. They had interviewed him day by day, he was dogged from pillar to post by the Pinkerton detectives. They questioned him about his finances and finding nothing to secure a conviction it becomes necessary to find an impression of a key. We are told that the Pinkerton men with detective Hodgins had previously searched Ponton's room and found nothing of an incriminating character. Detective Wilkes was forced to admit that he could make such an impression and at the time he found the paper that had the key impressions, he was in possession of Baines' key. Pare swore that the file shown in court was the file he used to take off the caps to change the combinations on the safe and vault, on the night of August 27th, the night of the robbery.

Chief Adams swore the file was taken from the Police station from the place that Pare had sworn he hid it on the night of the 20th, of August when under arrest with Holden as vagrants. Now how could he have used it on the night of the 27th, if it was hid under the bunk board in the lockup on the 20th, of August, unless the screw-driver had been put there after, and Pare was only there on the one night when under arrest.

Take the bonds for instance, these bonds had been recorded in the bank books for at least 15 years. Mr. Hill the manager swears that they were entered in the books when he was employed in the Napanee branch over 13 years ago, so any employee of the bank could have seen them recorded. My learned friend no doubt will have something to say about his finances. Now gentlemen could any one of you without keeping a book give an account of what money you had spent in the last two or three months.

My Client had been interviewed so often about his finances that he got

NOVEL

BES

to b
General Dry G

Milli

The Plea

Life has not many plea

general debility. There is weakness of b spirit—can hardly avoid t unhappy—often pain or d about the heart—system i variable.

Howard's Heart Relief i aud circulation improver, s painful parts; nourishing nerves; restoring appeti simulation.

We promise perman promptly and safely w possible.

At drug stores or by ma boxes for \$2.
S. W. HOWARD, 71 V

he says it was abo swears after hearing to in the first trial t 11 o'clock.

I have produced spectable people th Ponton was in their Sunday evening fr eleven and Miss testifies that Ponto and his uncle swears between 11.30 and 11 give him time to s home and go strai uncles. Take the nig Ponton was seen a by Smith, McCoy, Coates and Douglas f in the evening till th hotel with a pitcher his rooms after elev could not possibly ha Holden in his rooms

was one that had gained great notoriety. There had been three investigations: it was now on for the third time; the prisoners Pare and Holden had been indicted separately, and had yet to receive their trial; Mackie and Ponton were now being tried. Pare and Holden had been caught red-handed with part of the plunder in their possession. Pare had turned informer or what is more commonly known as Queen's evidence in the expectation of having his case more leniently dealt with, as referred to by the learned council for the Crown. Holden had at this trial adopted the same course with the same expectation, notwithstanding he was charged at the last investigation before the police magistrate with Mackie and Ponton and pleaded "not guilty," during all this investigation he heard Pare's evidence. It was seldom that two such monstrosities as Pare and Holden appeared in the witness box to tell such stories. They had proved Pare to be a Judas to his friends. He was a crook pure and simple, and it was demonstrated that in one instance he was a perjurer as well. Holden was a robber, a receiver of stolen goods, and we know not what crimes he may have been guilty of. Holden and Pare were accomplices, and the law is that you should pay no respect to the evidence of any accomplice, unless it is corroborated in some material circumstances. A man may relate all the details truly without incriminating others. These two men tell of Smith, Jimmie Jones and Eddie Marquis, but from Pare you would think that the latter two were comparative strangers; but the question naturally arises, what inducement was there for Pare or Holden to implicate Ponton or Mackie in this crime? These two men robbed the bank, whether assisted by the crooks, Eddie Marquis and Jimmie Jones, or not, and when caught red-handed Pare wanted to save his money. If he said that he and Holden were in this robbery alone, what would the Dominion Bank say? What would the Crown say to this? They would say:—"Where is the money you stole? Hand it over to us." Pare is a shrewd man; he sees that will never do, so he says there were four men in the robbery, and thus saves his part of the money. The detectives have a theory, and Pare's yarn fits in with that theory. If Holden is to gain any credence, he must confirm Pare's story. They saw Holden in the box, and did they think he was a man who would stop at anything to save himself? He was caught red-handed with his wife burning the money. He saw

knowledge of the Dominion House and Ponton's rooms, shown by Pare and Holden, was proof against the prisoners. A hotel was a public place, and any crook might go in and make himself acquainted with its interior. It was probable that Pare and Holden had lived by sneak-thieving all that summer, and perhaps they gained their knowledge of Ponton's rooms in that way. Many people kept their combinations noted down somewhere, and it was possible that they might have gone to Ponton's rooms with that in mind and found it there. In closing his address, Mr. Holman said that by acquitting Ponton and Mackie the jury would be telling the Crown that Pare and Holden must be given the longest possible terms of imprisonment.

It was 7 p.m. when court adjourned.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Mr. Porter's Address.

At 9.10 this morning Mr. Porter began his address to the jury.

"On the night of the 27th of August, 1897, the Dominion Bank branch at Napanee was robbed and Billy Ponton is accused before you of that crime, but Billy Ponton is an innocent man," he began. "The Crown says it is prepared to demonstrate that he is guilty, but until it has proved that, Billy Ponton is, in the eyes of the law, innocent, it rests with the Crown to prove that he is guilty. Let us look at the surroundings. We have first all the influence of the Dominion Bank ranged against him. We find them conducting the first prosecution. They first secured the services of the Canadian detective force, and then the Pinkerton detective agency is brought in to secure the conviction of Billy Ponton. They should bear in mind, while the Crown is presenting its case, not the evidence alone, but the manner in which that evidence was produced."

Mr. Porter referred to the number of officials of the bank who had appeared in the box, and while he did not say they were telling untruths, still their minds were naturally biased against his client. Look at the forces arrayed against his client, he went on. The whole force of the Dominion Bank, with unlimited capital at their control, and that of the Crown, had men engaged for months scraping up every bit of evidence that could be found from one end of the earth to the other. Pitted against all this we have a boy only 23 years of age, fatherless and with a widowed mother and a sister to help. He has no money and is depending entirely on his friends. But he has an honest case and an honest jury to try that case. They had approached this case with fear and trembling. They could not tell what evidence the Crown might bring forward, knowing the tactics pursued by the men engaged on the case. Holden was a hot-headed, impulsive man, just the man who would smash a lock if it did not easily succumb to his manipulations. On the other hand, they had Pare, a cool, calculating, persevering villain, just the man to sit down to work out a combination. It was evident that an attempt was made to force the safe. Holden is no doubt the man who made that attempt and on his failure it was found necessary to bring Pare in. It is known that when an institution of this kind is robbed the whole staff are under suspicion. It was the practice of professional crooks to throw the suspicion on the men in the bank if possible. This was the plan that Pare and Holden had taken. There were two classes of evidence in this case, positive and circumstantial. The evidence of Holden and Pare

tired of it. It had become an old story and then offered to give inspector Bogart a written statement, which they did not ask him for.

Now take the story of the noises heard by Jos. Haycock and Mrs. McGreer, if you believe Mrs. McGreer you cannot believe Pare and Holden and if you believe Pare and Holden you cannot believe Mrs. McGreer for both Pare and Holden swear that they had left the rooms and planted the money on the G.T.R. over a mile away and had started for the station to catch the 1.40 train going east and the train passed them on their way to the station, so you will see that it could not be Pare and Holden that were making the noises until 3 o'clock. Young Jos. Haycock was interviewed by detective Hodgins at his father's residence a few days after the robbery.

Detective Hodgins swears that at the time he interviewed Joe Haycock, in company with a solicitor of the Dominion Bank, Joe Haycock told him that he did not hear any noises in Ponton's room, what he heard was a crash on the street. Detective Hodgins tells you in the box that he made his report and delivered it to the authorities of the Dominion Bank at Toronto, at that time detective Hodgins was employed by the bank. Detective Hodgins had a copy of his report when in the box and the Crown objected to it being put in as evidence.

Ponton could not have been in his rooms at 10.30, the time that Holden swore to. There are many causes for the noises heard by Mrs. McGreer. It might have occurred from the wind rattling down the pipe, which ran down the side of the building.

Pare swears that Ponton came to the Dominion Hotel in Belleville at 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening, then a little after five and finally says it might as been as late as 5.30, we have proven by Mr. A. Walker that Ponton was with him that afternoon and every afternoon that week excepting Saturday from 3 o'clock till six assisting him in getting out a new catalogue.

Holden after hearing this evidence at the magistrates investigation swears that Pare lied and that Ponton got the money at 9.30 in the morning.

Now as to the Sunday of April 24th, Pare in the last trial swore it was 10 in the evening that Ponton met them at the Dominion hotel, at this trial

10.30 unless these n the witness box an perjury. You n statements. They men. Holden says morning when the safe was obtained, as it was a market some cucumbers or Baines says he was locked the safe before Mr. Durand night of the 5th o Baines was away safe as it was his d if Pare did not g by working at it. My learned frie opening up this c ation lock could nc out a knowledge c therefore it was traitor within the l only one chance getting it. Mr. Y terested in the s swore that he did be done. Mr. Co the Taylor Safe C had never tried t ation, as he believ done, on the other has sworn that he and 4 wheeled without a knowle ation and was pre went to the Do examined the lock and swears that he out a knowledge o He offers to give persons he has o had some of thes here, but their accepted. Pare sv a Sargent and Gre study it out, but fe might be advanced Mr. Gravelle I b Myles, from St. that had but four school education, I he had never failed bination lock. I tl of Toronto a pra tells you he has o a knowledge of th opened four withi as he puts it has bullheaded force, that a combination opened, on the o demonstrated it c bring the facts be go into the "enem Green and Durand witnesses for the p been dropped by t history of Pare. A conducted himself his name five or six a revolver so he commit murder if himself free. Hold of crimes, spent 17 penitentiary for gentlemen, you w dog that you thoug the evidence of suc Ponton told him monkeying with th Mr. Baines was t my learned friend f not question him c Holden were caught in their possessic possible way of bel was to implicate c in closing his addre was waiting to take gentlemen bring a guilty". His addri and 20 minutes.

Mr. Osler

Mr. Osler in his o the Jury said: I a home guilt unfairl

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bout 10.30. Holden
ng what Pare swore
that it was about

ed a number of re-
that all swear that
ir company on that
from 8.30 till after
Fanny Newbury
ton saw her home
s that he got home
11.40, which would
see Miss Newbury
raight home to his
night of the robbery.
at different times
, Hawley, Brown,
s from about eight
the time he left the
r of water to go to
even o'clock. So he
have met Pare and

the dock. They had been in the habit
of attending races and of playing cards
they were not to bring church or pur-
itanical morals to bear on the case.

He was not here condemning races. It
was in these places however, where
the clean and unclean met, and the un-
clean exert their force on the weaker
of the clean. Mackie was what is
known as a sport. He had no regular
employment, Ponton was a man with
a good position and was given a good
character, except that it was entered
that his associates were not always
of the best. The case was to be decided
on the evidence, with much that had
been said in reference to Pare and Hol-
den he entirely agreed. There was
much that had been said against the
detectives which he could not assent
to, honest men need not have any fear
of detectives, the Pinkerton Agency
was one of high repute and did not
work for a reward, he referred to the
situation that the detectives had placed
the paper impressions in Ponton's
rooms and then come into court to
swear away the liberty of an innocent
young man, could you imagine a man
so base as suggested? A man with
that in his mind would have found
something more cogent than the bit of
paper, let us condemn a man when it
is shown by testimony, not by insinua-
tion of counsel.

He asked them to first consider the
case apart from the evidence of Pare
and Holden. There was the evidence
that the upper compartment of the safe
had been opened with a key, while Mr.
Baines compartment was forced open
with a jimmie. The vault and safe

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scription known."

I committed wilful locks. Now, in a case of that sort you must believe there are all respectable look naturally to the men within. Was it was on Saturday there treachery from within? There combination of the he is sure of that is no suspicion against three of the employees of the bank—Baines, Green day and he bought the market. Mr. Durand. Well, why Ponton, leaving the evidence of these two the home that day and the men. The men in the bank were all himself, the night swears that on the subjected to the most rigid scrutiny. Ponton is asked about the noises in his August that Mr. rooms on the night of the robbery. He denies that there were any.

and he locked the Making allowances for the hours, do uty to do so. Now you come to the conclusion that there was something going on in Ponton's at the combination how did he get it? rooms that night from the evidence of id started out in use that a combin- Mrs. McGreer confirmed, as it is, by of the combination, obtained from a her nephew, Joe Haycock? Is there any- bank, as there was thing inconsistent in it with Pare's in 40 millions of and Holden's story? What more like- young who was in- the slip of paper with three impres- sions of Baines' keys upon it, found in a drawer in Ponton's rooms. It is ad- mitted by the prisoner that he had the key in his possession. Either it is a base conspiracy on the part of Detec- tive Wilkes, and what is there to sup- port that? or the prisoner put it there. It is a serious item of evidence against him.

Mr. Osler then went into what he styles the touch stone of the case Pon- ton's finances, which was a rehearsal of the evidence, as to the amounts of money paid out by him and the amount received as salary. After which Mr. Osler took up the history of finding the unsigned bills in Pare's hands and his accurate knowledge of the affair as stated in his evidence after which he went into the evidence against Mackie. He said he applied the same method in testing the guilt of Mackie, excluding the testimony of the bur- glars, except where their stories show knowledge, and which does not require the sanctity of an oath to give weight.

We find Holden at the Dominion Hotel in 1896, by the evidence of Mackie, sen., and thus bring the Do- minion Hotel in touch with the earlier burglary. We have the drive to Napa- nee. We have Holden's knowledge of driving into Hunter's shed and of leav- ing "Whale" Mackie behind talking to the nightwatchman. "Whale" Mackie confirms Holden's story in every de- tail. Then we have the runaway and the identification of Robert Mackie and Holden by the two Indians. How could Holden get that knowledge if he was not there? Then take "the whale's" story. Is it not manifest to you that there was something to conceal? Think of hiring a rig to go to Frank- ford and then driving as far as Napa- nee with two men whom, he says, he does not know, and then allowing them to drive off with the rig for which he was responsible. If they be- lieved that Mackie was on that trip, then it would go three parts of the way

Mr. Baines' was a lock and although rice on the stand, or the crown, did n that. Pare and t with the money n and the only lefting themselves thers. Mr. Porter ss said his mother him home if you verdict of "not ss lasted 2 hours

Address. pening remarks to n not here to bring to the prisoners in

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towards connecting him. It tied him up with Holden, and Pare's recognition of John Mackie when he went down to see him in jail. He then referred to the hold-up scheme, and the letter written by Margaret French to Durand at the dictation of Robert Mackie, making an appointment with two girls. Then there was the evidence of Sarah French, a bright and innocent girl, as to the interview with Mackie and the finding of the money by his wife. Then there were five other witness who identified Mackie as having been with Holden and Pare. Now, suppose I stopped there, what would you say? It being 1 o'clock the court adjourned for lunch.

After adjournment Mr. Osler pointed out that if Ponton took an indirect part in the robbery, and if Mackie helped by any suggestion, it is imma- terial in law whether they got any of the money or not. As accessories in the crime they are equally guilty.

The Crown has made no bargain with Pare and Holden, and they had told their story with the hope of being benefited. It was in their interest to tell the truth if they hoped for leniency from the Crown. He admitted that there were discrepancies in Pare's and Holden's stories, serious discrepancies, but this he attributed to the infirmity of human memory. No one can re- member details that in ordinary busi- ness transactions are written down.

Even the Gospel, written by the four Apostles, differed. The miracles were not given in the same sequence, and these Gospel differences were pointed to as showing their truth. If these men had gone into the box and, par- rot-like, told the same story, agreeing as to every detail, then you would have good reason to believe that their story was concocted. It was said that Pare could have opened the combina- tion. Is that probable? Gravelle, a school man, a theorist, comes here and tells us that it can be done. It is curious to note that the sets of num- bers he gives are either on the play in the slots, or the rule of fifteen as ap- plied to the second number. Mr. Osler referred to the improbability of a combination lock being opened, and asked who gave Pare and Holden the oppor- tunity of getting in the bank, granting that they did work it out. Combina- tions were the best prohibitions known. Pare would not want associates nor would he have waited around here for months if he were able to open combinations. See how things fit. Then referring to the April trip—and the April trip was not necessary to the Crown's case—there was every indica- tion that they had taken such a trip.

Now as to the witness Pare, he is brought here with some of the money stolen from the bank found on him, he tells about Ponton's rooms and of Pon- ton having told him of the \$10,000 bonds. How could he know without information from somebody from the inside? Pare tells of the brass key he hid in the lock-up, the wire key also found there, which fits the hole in the

bank, his knowledge of the money the bank from time to time, the signed bills that was received at the bank, his knowledge of the bank hav- ing run out of \$10 bills. He could know these things. Why Pon- ton? The bank had been entered before the safe showed when the hole had been bored and who gave the burglars a key for the side door but a man from inside the bank? Mr. Osler touched on the evidence of Sarah French, how she saw Mrs. Mackie dig up a bottle of money. In reference to working the combination, it looks like a farmer having 4 million heads of grain growing in his field with 4 heads of clover grow- ing with it, his chances of finding the heads of clover would be as easy as the 4 numbers of the combination on the safe lock. If Pare had such knowl- edge of safes why come here, why not where more treasure were kept. Mr. Osler touched upon the men who had knowledge of opening safes and the alibi set up by the defence. His dress lasted 2 hours and 25 minutes.

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The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, DEC. 9, 1898.

THE BANK ROBBERY CASE.

One of the greatest trials in the history of this county, and we may say of the Dominion, came to a close on Saturday last. It is difficult to gauge the state of feeling existing in reference to it and by reason of the strong grounds taken it is in many respects a parallel of the Dreyfus case.

Of the trial itself but little need be said. The defence admit that the case was prosecuted with fairness by Mr. B. B. Osler, although they are disposed to cavil at the Judge's charge to the jury. The able Crown Prosecutor pressed no point unfairly or unduly against the prisoners and in his closing address was calm, logical and dispassionate and did not use that forensic skill, of which he is a past master, in swaying the minds of the jury from the evidence before them. The case for the defence was handled with marked ability. In E. Guss Porter, W. B. Northrup and Col. Ponton, W. H. Ponton possessed counsel who championed his cause with rare skill and good judgment. It was a refined defence that was put up in the popular ex-teller's behalf, and one that almost gained him his acquittal. For the prisoner Mackie greater odds had to be contended with and the way his counsel addressed themselves to the task reflects credit on them. Messrs. Wilson & Wilson, and C. J. Holman have nothing to reproach themselves with in their handling of the case.

In a case exciting so much public interest and in regard to which many diverse views are entertained the heated state of public feeling is perhaps but natural. In regard to the unfortunate incident which occurred on John St. on Friday evening, many opinions are expressed. As the provincial authorities thought it wise to intervene between our local authorities and the maintenance of law and order it is but right that they should bear the consequences attached to the reading of the Riot Act. We understand that the act was read on the advice of B. B. Osler, Crown Prosecutor, and if so he alone should be held responsible for it. While it must be admitted that the town was crowded with outsiders on the night in question from impartial investigation we have gathered that there was no immediate fear of a riot, although the temper of the outsiders is a matter of conjecture. Our citizens in general and the town council in particular have condemned the reading of the Riot Act, and we are convinced that so far as the people of Napanee are concerned there was no danger to be apprehended. While the irrepressible small boy no doubt conducted himself in a manner to be regretted, still no great weight should be attached to his innocent attempts at "having a good time." Napanee is a law abiding town and we doubt if in any other place in the Dominion greater respect is entertained for the representatives of the Crown. This unprecedented case has been the means of establishing many precedents and perhaps in view of all the circumstances it does not become us to

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ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

The Parisian, of Montreal at 9 o'clock morning on Nov. down the river to Rimonski taking passengers at each making about 150 one of the Allens as weather was sunsh the first day unt through the strait was well at sea, wind and disagreeable west, which made til two days from ship began to ro able manner. "R of the deep," is sentiment; but ad without the rool passengers felt this the number. Sun observed by the English church ser up of a collection Orphanage. The n was a concert in the \$45 was collected There was a very sengers on board 12 cents for half noggin of whiske people sober. La through the mist Saturday the Merse the fog prevented river to Liverpool evening, consequen landing until Sunday evening Lond Monday, Tuesday, writer visited the to see what produce Large consignmen kinds was being were several lots o and a barrel broug fruit was good look various places bro than apples. The brought by far the b

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Clerk, 7th Division Court, of the
County of Lennox & Addington

TAMWORTH.

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

40 YEARS EXPERIENCE

12 YEARS IN NAPANEE.

Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods
Store, Napanee.

DENTISTS

C. D. WARTMAN, L.D.S.
C. H. WARTMAN, D.D.S.

Graduates of the Royal College of Dental Sur-
geons of Ontario, and graduate of Toron-
to University.

OFFICE—LEONARD BLOCK.

Visits made to Tamworth the first Mon-
day in each month, remaining over Tuesday.

Rooms at Wheeler's Hotel.
All other Mondays C. D. Wartman will be in
Yrker.

The Dominion Bank

ESTABLISHED 1871.


CAPITAL — \$1,500,000.00

RESERVE FUND — \$1,500,000.00

Deposits received and interest allowed.

Drafts on all parts of Great Britain and
United States bought and sold.

T. S. HILL, Agent.



FREE

We give this fine
watch, chain and
charm, for selling two
doz. LEVER COLLAR
BUTTONS, at ten cts.
each. Send your ad-
dress and we forward
the Buttons, postpaid,
and our Premium
List. No money re-
quired. Sell the But-
tons among your
friends, return the
money, and we send
the watch, prepaid.
A genuine American
watch, guaranteed,
for a few hours' work.
Mention this paper
when writing.

LEVER
BUTTON
CO.,
20 Adelaide St. E.
Toronto, Ont.

THE ROYAL HOTEL, Dundas Street, Napanee.

H. HUNTER, Prop.

This commodious hotel is centrally situated
having every convenience for the travelling and
business public. Large yard and sheds for
farmers.

Good table, best of wines, liquors, and cigars
The comfort of guests is made a first con-
sideration.

FARMERS ATTENTION.

Insure your property in the Lennox and
Addington Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Because it is a Home Company.

Because it is a Safe Company.

Because it is the cheapest and best.

Because it affords the most liberal policies to
patrons.

Because it insures only (isolated) non-hazar-
dous risks, as farm property, county churches
halls, and school houses.

Because it is the Farmer's Company managed
by Farmers in the interest of farmers of the
Counties of Lennox and Addington, Hastings
Frontenac, Lanark and Leeds.

Officers—A. C. Parks, President; B. C. Lloyd,
Vice-President. Directors—J. B. Aylesworth,
U. C. Sillis, W. R. Longmore, I. F. Aylesworth,
Honorary Directors—Jas. Ried, M.P.P., A. V.
Price, Camden. C. R. Allison, Wm. Chesters,
Fredericksburgh, D. W. Allison ex-M.P.
Adolphustown; F. B. Guess, Col. Geo. Hunter
Kingston; Thos. V. Sexsmith, Richmond; I. O.
Fraser, D. C. Forward, Ernestown. The board
meets at the Secretary's office on the first
Saturday of every month at one p.m.

N. A. Caton, Napanee, } Agents
Thos. B. Wilson, Newburgh }
M. C. BOGART Sec'y-Treas.

So much depends upon the purity of the
blood that by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla
many different diseases are cured.

accept the almost unprecedented inci-
dent of Friday evening too seriously.

NOMINATION MEETING

Fifth (Napanee) County Council Divi-
sion, County of Lennox and Adding-
ton.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting
will be held pursuant to the County Coun-
cils Act, 1896, at the

Town Hall, in the Town of Napanee

ON MONDAY,

DECEMBER 19th, 1898

Between the hours of one and two
o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of
nominating candidates for the office of
County Councillor for the Fifth (Napanee)
County Council Division of the County of
Lennox and Addington.

If a greater number of candidates are
nominated than are required to be elected,
the polls will be opened at the polling
places for each of the polling sub-divisions
within the said district on

MONDAY, JANUARY 2nd, 1899

the polls to continue open from nine
o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in
the afternoon and no longer.

ABRAM WINTERS,

Nominating Officer.

Dated the 1st day of December. 1898.

NOMINATION MEETING

Fourth (U. E. L.) County Council Divi-
sion, County of Lennox and Adding-
ton.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting
will be held pursuant to the County Coun-
cils Act, 1896, at the

TOWN HALL, SILLSVILLE,

in the Township of S. Fredericksburgh

ON MONDAY,

DECEMBER 19th, 1898

Between the hours of one and two o'clock
in the afternoon, for the purpose of nom-
inating candidates for the office of County
Councillor for the Fourth (U.E.L.) County
Council Division of the County of Lennox
and Addington.

If a greater number of candidates are
nominated than are required to be elected,
the polls will be opened at the polling
places for each of the polling sub-divisions
within the said district on

MONDAY, JANUARY 2nd, 1899

the polls to continue open from nine
o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in
the afternoon and no longer.

W. H. RIKLEY,
Nominating Officer

Dated the 1st day of December. 1898.

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Garden market
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NERVES A

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Arch Destroyer

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Mrs. Ellen Butler
onto, suffered from

form for several ye

meat or vegetables

nervous prostration

dyspepsia. After n

tried and failed, she

American Nerveine.

three bottles, to use

eat any thing set t

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wonderful remedy

vous prostration."

& Bro.

BELL

The interment of
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at the Verona cem

Reynolds have the

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Rev. E. Crumm

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W. R. Glover h

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Sidney Grant a

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Your correspon

THE EXPRESS kee

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Felt boots charper

at HAINES & LOCKETT

VINOLINIST

very Throughout the
resting Statements
Experience.

S.—James R. Murray,
list, of this place, who
sively throughout the
his statement:

own in health and my
m 175 to 150 pounds.
is but little good. My
nervous dyspepsia. I
Sarsaparilla and after
was greatly benefited.
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Sarsaparilla has done
gan taking the medi-
any ambition, but now
ny dyspeptic trouble
AMES R. MURRAY.

de to take Hood's Sar-
e induced to buy any
to get Hood's.

are the only pills to take
with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ATLANTIC IN NOV- BER.

the Allan Line, left
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king, Tomatoes from
ought better prices
a best packed fruit
post prices. Grapes,
nites near oranges

BATH.
Mrs. C. S. Rogers, left Tuesday for
Rome, N. Y., to spend the winter
with her daughter, Mrs. P. S. King-
sley.

Messrs J. J. Johnston, R. P. John-
ston and A. McCaugherty are attend-
ing court in Napanee.

On Friday night burglars broke
open the Post Office and ransacked it,
but nothing taken. They must have
been frightened away.

Douglas Laidley and Harry Denyes,
of Odessa, were callers on Monday.

The Post Office here has changed
hands. Indeed every person is very
sorry, as Mr. Ball gave satisfaction to
all and no such change was necessary.

Dr. Northmore was called to Tor-
onto very suddenly owing to the ill-
ness of F. K. Baker.

Miss Flo Davy and Miss White
were "At Home" to about seventy-five
of their friends on Friday, at Miss
Davy's residence.

Miss Northmore, of Cataragui, was
the guest of Mrs. Robertson Saturday.

The concert in aid of St. John's
church well attended. Proceeds about
forty-five dollars.

Mr. E. P. Shephard left on Friday
last for Toronto, where he has a situ-
ation.

Mr. Joe. F. Johnston is visiting his
sister Mrs. Forward, Belleville.

WILTON.

Rev. S. Rowe conducted the Union
Thanksgiving service in the Presby-
terian church, Thursday morning. A
collection was taken up aid of the
Kingston General Hospital.

The social, given in the Hall in the
evening in aid of the Methodist Sab-
bath School, was a success. Addresses
were given by Mr. Tink, Newburgh,
and Mr. John Bell, Morven. The
music was furnished by the young
people; and Miss Edith Sharp, Morven,
pleased the audience by her recitations.
The proceeds amounted to \$19.25.

Aaron Gallagher gave a shooting
match on Thanksgiving afternoon.

On Monday, Mr. Jos. Smith's team,
being frightened by the cheese factory
whistle, ran away. Mr. Smith was
not on the waggon, but the horses
were caught at W. Scott's blacksmith
shop. The team was attached to a
milk-waggon, but fortunately, the cans
were empty, and no damage was done.

Mr. Abrey, Queen's College, preached
in the Presbyterian church, Sunday
evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Israel Peters returned
to their home in Walhalla, Dakota,
after an extended visit with relatives
in Thorpe.

Mrs. Wm. Owens spent a few days
last week with Mrs. Joyce, Kingston.

Visitors:— Miss Lena Hopper,
Kingston, at H. Mills; Miss Mary
Allen, Kingston, at Wm. Neilson's;
Miss Florence Bennington, Murvale,
at B. Lake's.

TAMWORTH.

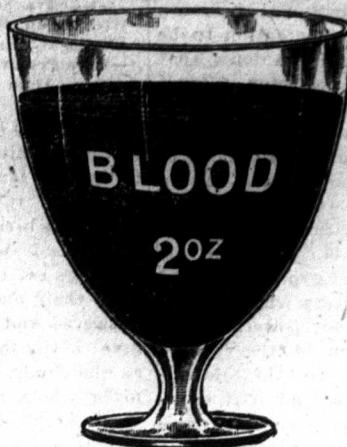
The Apostolic rite of Confirmation
will be administered in Christ Church
Dec. 18th, at 10.30 a. m Bishop
Hamilton, of Ottawa, will preside and
will also preach in the evening.
Quite a number of candidates will be
presented and the service will be of the
most interesting character. All are
cordially invited.

The tea and concert given by the

YOU MAY SQUEEZE CHOPPED BEEFSTEAK

And give the Juice to Invalids and Pale Persons
It is Good because it contains Nature's Iron.

This
represents
the actual
amount of
RICH NEW
BLOOD
added to
your veins
by taking
Three
Capsuloids
Daily.



STILL BETTER

Give the person Capsuloids, for
each Capsuloid contains as much
Natural Iron as you would get
from a good sized piece of steak
and is easier to take, purer and
can always be had. Thousands
of people can keep in perfect
health, so they would rarely
catch cold or other ailments, by
taking a box of DR. CAMP-
BELL'S RED BLOOD FORM-
ING CAPSULOIDS two or
three times a year. Capsuloids
never constipate or give indiges-
tion, like all other medicines
They instantly make

Rich, Red Blood.

WHAT A PITY!

It a very great pity I did not know of these Capsuloids years ago. I should
have been a different man if I had taken them.
(Signed), H. S. DAFT.

"Found Superior to all Form of Iron."

Lansdowne Park Road, St. Anne-on-Sea,
May 16th, 1898.

Gentlemen—I am very pleased to tell you that as a long taker of Iron
Medicines, and in fact of all preparations of Iron, I consider your Red Blood
Forming Capsuloids much superior to any other form of Iron.

Yours truly, F. PERRY.

Dr. Campbell's Red Blood Forming Capsuloids are manufactured solely by The
Capsuloid Company, at 31 b, Snow Hill, London, Eng., and sold at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$2.50
by A. W. Grange & Bro., and J. J. Perry, Druggists, Napanee, or sent post paid from the Canadian
Office, THE CAPSULOID CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT., CANADA.

AT COST.

T. G. DAVIS & CO. offer their whole stock (value \$1000) consisting
of CLOTHS, TWEED SUITINGS AND OVERCOATINGS

AT COST PRICE FOR CASH.

A lot of REMNANTS OF TWEEDS, CHEAP. Premises, 2nd flat over
J. G. Fennell's Hardware Store.

441y

T. G. DAVIS & CO.



Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,
Eastern Standard Time. No. 13 Taking effect Dec. 2nd, 1898
Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth
and Tweed.

re plentiful, also kinds. A dozen it work in Covent is morning selling iction, and thous- were soon disposed) there seems an , chesnuts and being chiefly in re sold by the bag, ut up one package, lder takes that and kages as he sees fit n another bag is tion, until the ship- Fruit must be paid at once. Occasion- kages are offered, realised is small, santhemum month what a wealth le. It is also the bs, and these may variety in all the s. The weather is s are slippery, and worst as regards iness seems to be ver is over.

cargo consisted of ham, bacon, eggs, l storage is secured as running when board, and when ime between, forc- e hold.

J. P.

SMASHED.

dyspepsia are the but South Ameri- es the Never-Fail- er.

27 Collahie St., Tor- digestion in a severe s, was unable to eat as was threatened with s a result of chronic remedies had been gan using the South When she had taken r own words, "I can ore me, and enjoy it effects. I think it a r dyspepsia and per- old by A. W. Grange

ROCK.

William Reynolds' place last Tuesday ery. Mr. and Mrs. sympathy of their ir bereavement. ng will hold mis- e on Sunday Dec.

s resigned his posi-

s fully recovered tained some weeks

l Andrew Moir are emises by the erec-

es who purchased ring them for sale supply of free am- ed.

nt thinks that if up its appearance, rated in its present would cause many towns than Napa- he ranks.

nd better than over

radies of the Methodist Church, in the Town Hall Thanksgiving night was a decided success in every way. The tables were well provided with all the delicacies of the season and the programme was all that could be desired. Proceeds \$70.

Thanksgiving Service was held in Christ's Church at 10.30 a.m. with a celebration of Holy Communion. Rev. Rural Dean Carey, of Kingston, preached a very eloquent sermon. Rev. F. D. Woodcock, of Camden East, also assisted the service. A large congregation were present considering the unfavorable state of the roads.

Little Bernice Saul who has been serious ill is recovering.

Quite a number of our villagers are suffering colds and la grippe.

On Tuesday a sale of fancy work was held in the town hall by the ladies of the church Womens Guild, of Christ Church. A five o'clock tea was served and in the evening a concert was given by the Glee Club, of Queen's University. There was a good attendance and every one expressed themselves well pleased with the entertainment. Proceeds were in aid of the Rectory fund.

CENTREVILLE.

We experienced real winter on Saturday and Sunday. It is somewhat milder at present. Cutting firewood seems to be the favorite occupation just now.

A very pleasant event occurred at the R. C. Church, on Tuesday, Nov. 22nd. When Mr. P. Burns and Miss K. Burns, of Sheffield, Township, were united in the bonds of matrimony by the Rev. Father Hartigan. Only the immediate friends of the contracting parties were present.

The repairs to the R. C. Church, are now completed. Much credit is due those who performed the work also those who had charge of the affair. Our village is fast becoming great. A short time ago two steam grist mills were put in operation, now two balls are advertised to take place during the holiday season. Electric lights and several other manufacturing establishments are also seriously talked of. But like the two grist mills we think one ball will pay better than two.

Mrs. G. Clancy still remains quite poorly.

The young men who went to the North West on the harvest excursion have about all returned home.

James M. Lochhead is erecting a hen house.

Liberals here are jubilant over the success in Lennox.

BLISTERED BY DOCTORS.

For Heart Disease Without Help—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Relieves in Fifteen Minutes.

Mrs. O. Ward, of Magog, Que., was a great sufferer for years from heart disease. Physicians blistered her and gave her other treatments without relief. She read in the papers of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. She procured a bottle of it. Fifteen minutes after the first dose she had relief. Before taking this remedy she had constant spells of suffocation and fluttering, and severe pains about the heart, and was so weak that the act of sweeping the floor made her faint. She continued using the remedy until she had taken six bottles, and to-day she is as well as ever she was. Sold by A. W. Grange & Son.

Deseronto.					and Tweed.				
Stations.	Miles	No.1	No.2	No.3	Stations.	Miles	No.1	No.2	No.3
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Tweed	3	6 50	3 15		Lve Deseronto	4	6 50		
Stoco	7	0 58	3 23		Deseronto Junction	9	7 05		
La'kins	13	7 10	3 38		Napanee	9	7 25		
Muribank	17	7 25	3 53		Napanee	15	7 45	12 15	
Erinsville	20	7 40	4 10		Napanee Mills	17	8 00	12 30	4 40
Tamworth	24	7 50	4 25		Newburgh	17	8 10	12 38	5 10
Wilson*	26				Thomson's Mills*	18	8 20		
Euterprise	26	8 10	2 30	4 45	Camden East	19	8 33	12 45	5 10
Mudlake Bridge*	31				Yarker	23	8 43		5 20
Moscow	31	8 22	2 40	4 58	Yarker	23	9 00	1 00	5 20
Galbraith*	33				Galbraith*	25			
Yarker	35	8 35		5 10	Moscow	27	9 15	1 15	5 42
Lve Yarker	35	8 50	2 50	5 25	Mudlake Bridge*	30			
Camden East	39	9 13	3 05	5 35	Euterprise	32	9 30	1 30	5 52
T. comen's Mills.	40	9 18			Wilson*	34			
Newburgh	41	9 23	3 15		Wamworth	38	9 50	1 10	6 10
Napanee Mills	42	9 33	3 25	5 55	Erinsville	41	10 09		6 13
Lve Napanee	49	9 50	3 40	6 10	Malbank	45	10 15		6 35
Napanee	49				Larkins	51	10 50		6 53
Deseronto Junction	54			6 40	Stoco	55	10 50		7 03
Lve Deseronto	58			7 00	Lve Tweed	58	11 00		7 11

Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.				
Stations.	Miles	No.1	No.2	No.3	Stations.	Miles	No.1	No.2	No.3
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Kingston	0			4 50	Lve Deseronto	4	6 50		
G. T. R. Junction	2			4 10	Deseronto Junction	9	7 05		
Gleovale*	10			4 30	Napanee	9	7 25		
Murvale*	19			4 40	Napanee	15	7 45	12 00	4 20
Arr Harrowsmith	19	8 00		4 50	Napanee Mills	17	8 00	12 15	4 35
Lve Sydenham	19	8 20		4 50	Newburgh	17	8 10	12 22	4 42
Harrowsmith	22	8 32		5 00	Thomson's Mills*	18	8 15		
Frontenac*	26	8 40		5 10	Camden East	19	8 20	12 2	5 0
Arr Yarker	26	9 00	2 50	5 15	Yarker	23	8 33	12 45	5 00
Lve Yarker	30	9 13	3 02	5 25	Yarker	23	8 50		5 20
Camden East	31	9 18			Frontenac*	27	9 00		5 27
Thomson's Mills*	32	9 23	3 15	5 35	Arr Harrowsmith	30	9 05		5 40
Newburgh	34	9 33	3 25	5 45	Sydenham	34			5 55
Napanee Mills	40	9 50	3 40	6 01	Harrowsmith	35	9 20		
Lve Napanee	40				Murvale*	39	9 30		
Napanee, West End	45			6 30	Glenvale*	47	9 55		
Deseronto Junction	49			6 45	G. T. R. Junction	49	10 00		
Arr Deseronto	49			6 45	Kingston	49	10 00		

R. C. CARTER,
Asst. Gen. Manager

G. A. BROWNE,
Gen. Pass. Agent

H. B. SHERWOOD,
Superintendent

Choice Groceries

Fresh new Goods at lowest prices, comprising: Raisins—finest Valencias, Californias, Sultana or Seedless, also stem and seeded in one pound packages.

Blue and Black Basket Desert Raisins The finest Spanish stock Currants, cleaned and ready for use.

Figs, nuts, confectionery peels, California apricots, prunes, flavoring extracts and spices.

Snowflake Pastry Flour, made by W. W. Ogilvie the largest miller in Canada. Use this and your Christmas Pastry will not disappoint you. Cream of the West, best Bread Flour, Cheese and Creamery Butter.

TAYLOR & MORRIS.



EARN A WATCH

Earn this valuable Watch, Chain and Charm by selling twenty **Topaz Scarf Pins**, at 15 cents each. Send your address and we forward the Pins and our Premium List, postpaid. No money required. These Pins will almost sell themselves, for the Topaz has all the brilliance of the best diamonds, and has never before been offered at anything like this price. The Watch is neat in appearance, thoroughly well made, and fully guaranteed. Unsold Pins may be returned. Mention this paper when writing.

THE GEM PIN CO., Freehold Building, Toronto, Ont.

A Warning.

"I'll go to the polls and vote the way I talk," shouted the man with more natural oratory than he knows what to do with.

And the cynical auditor grinned disagreeably and answered, "If you do, you'll be jailed for a repeater in less than 20 minutes."

The Point of View.

Hanfatter—They looked at me open mouthed when I did that specialty of mine.

Shakespoke—That's right. It's the first time in my life that I ever saw a whole audience yawn at once.—Detroit Free Press

The Old, Old Reliable

Foa a mild smoke select a bright Plug of

T. & B. Mrytle Navy

See T. & B. on every page

Why, my friends, there were a greater verance to be used in coming a Christian else. Let me say, y dred times in your perseverance and p termination than w a Christian. You p directions, if you sandth part of you ness, and with Christ, you wou Him. How men wealth of this man utterly discot not make a fortun he not keep on tr Who here, especially has given up the ic ting a competer you that of you ha half of the earnest and eternal treasur tised your search ables, you would

has been formed in France, and in reparation for and warning against attempt to put it into force that England is mobilizing her fleet and making ready for any and all hostile developments. There is little reason to believe that either France or Russia will accept her challenge, but her present determined demonstration makes it clear that the issue rests with them.

TO KEEP WARM.

Directions Prescribed By Science For Chilly People.

The human body is an intricate piece of mechanism both for the generation and dissipation of heat. If a person keeps the former process going on more actively than the latter he must keep warm. How is it to be done? Which people endure cold the best?

In considering this question it is important to bear in mind the ways in which our bodily heat may escape. The greatest losses—in winter time, at least—are likely to occur through radiation from the skin; this is assisted by the evaporation of the natural moisture there. Then, of course, every time we exhale we give off some of the warmth generated within. There are other ways of escape, but they are relatively unimportant.

To keep up the process of heat production we must pay attention to food and clothing. In selecting our food we must take care to choose those articles of diet that will give us heat. This is a matter that must be decided by the individual himself to a large extent. Oatmeal, for instance, is recommended; but some people find it too heating.

In the Arctic regions our explorers generally find that they can eat quantities of fat which would disgust them at home; whereas others—Lieutenant Peary among them—indulge but little in fatty foods. A man, runs the old saying, is either a fool or a physician at 40. We, as individuals, know more about these things than our forefathers, and must judge for ourselves which is most suitable.

The body should be covered in a way to prevent over radiation. We cannot help losing heat, but we can prevent unnecessary loss.

The next best means for keeping ourselves warm is exercise. Four fifths of the energy expended in muscular contraction appears in the form of heat. Anything which promotes free respiration and causes a large supply of oxygen to enter the system still further feeds the fires within.

Wine and spirits are not very helpful in enabling people to endure cold, except in emergencies. Hot tea, coffee or cocoa are more useful; but where something powerful is wanted quickly then spirits are useful.

Persons of the type called "sanguine" who are usually fair, endure cold better than their phlegmatic and darker complexioned brethren.

Children and some animals have a greater power of producing heat than men have, but there is naturally a great difference among grown-up persons in this respect, owing to disparities in age, health, activity and so on.

Townsmen—What under the sun becomes of our money?

Wife—It all goes for provisions. Every crop has failed, and prices are abominable.

fore you get there she will come down, skipping out to meet you."

There I see the mother going. She feels twenty years younger—getting on in life, but she goes with a half run. Amid an outburst of hysterical laughter and tears they meet. The mother breaks down every time she tries to tell it; the daughter with cheeks as rosy as before she fell in the first fit; the doctors of the village prophesying that

THE CURE WILL NOT LAST, because it was not according to their prescription. But I read in the oldest medical journal of the world, "The daughter was made whole from that very hour."

In the first place, I learn from my subject, that sin treats us like a dog.—not as dogs are now treated. Landseer, in his pictures, makes princes of all the canine family. You sometimes find the kennel lined and cushioned. The St. Bernard dogs are admired all the world over. There is one of them with a collar on his neck inscribed with the names of twenty-five persons whose lives he saved from the snow. The sagacity and faithfulness and kindness of the dog have conquered the respect of the world. It dashes from the ship's deck to save the life of the man overboard. He rushes into the wild surf and brings ashore the exhausted bather. With its warm tongue it licks to life the freezing wayfarer. From the Liffy Bridge a child fell into the water. A dog, stood on the bridge and saw it fall, and leaped after the child as it came to the surface, and seizing it gently, but firmly, brought it ashore. A gentleman stood on the bridge, looking down at it, and said: "How very sagacious that dog is—how very kind and faithful!" But he was thrilled through when he saw it was his own child that had been saved. There is no way in which you can so deeply offend a hunter as by mistreating his hounds. The finest picture in the room of Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh, the celebrated author, is a picture of "Rab," the dog immortal. Walter Scott sang his praise. The mastiff, lying, toothless and blind and lame, on the door mat, is the pet of the whole household.

But it was not so in the time of Christ, nor is it so in the East to-day. The whole land is filled with mean curs; they are foul and vermin-covered, and snarly, and the most significant thing that a Jew could say about a Gentile in the way of depicting his hatred, was to call him a dog. It seems as if the sagacity of the dog was not discovered in those days. Job gives him a kick in his thirtieth chapter. Abishai said, in regard to David: "Shall this dead dog curse the king?" Goliath said to David: "Am I dog, that thou comest out against me with stones?" Hazael, wishing to depict his hatred for some kind of sin, said: "Is thy servant a dog, that I should do this thing." Paul, writing to the Philippians, tried to set forth the danger of consorting with certain persons, and said: "Beware of dogs." John, in Revelation, describing the fact that the abandoned and the dissolute and the sinful shall finally be thrust out of heaven, says: "Without are dogs." This I say to show you what intense hatred the Jew of olden time had against the Gentile. You must all admit that it must have been a positively sinful hatred, and so through my subject, the first lesson I learn is that

SIN TREATS US LIKE A DOG.

It may flatter you for a while; it may caress you for a while; but no Eastern traveller ever more mercilessly beat a whelp in the streets of Beirut or Damascus than sin will beat you and me if it gets a chance. "The way of the transgressors is hard."

Sin is a scarification of the soul. Sin comes to the young man. It says: "Take a game of cards—it won't hurt you. Besides that, it is the way men

foamy demoniac, and the limping paralytic, and the sea when He hushed it, and the grave when He broke it—but now He turns His back. I asked an artist a day or two ago if ever he saw a representation of Jesus Christ with His back turned. He said: "No." And it is a fact that you may go through all the picture galleries of London, and Dresden, and Rome, and Florence, and Naples, and you will find Christ with full face and profile, but never with His back turned. Yet here, in this passage, He turned away from the woman. And so, some of you have come at times and found Jesus with His face away from you. Here is somebody who is striving to be a Christian. He has cried to God for mercy, and he has been in as much anxiety about his soul as that Syrophenician woman was about her daughter. He has come to Christ, and said: "Lord, look this way." No answer. He said: "Lord Jesus Christ, look this way. I come with a soul sin-sick. Look this way." What did Christ say? "You are a sinner—you are a vile sinner—you are a condemned sinner—you are a dying sinner. Do you expect all the glories of heaven to be given to one as wayward as you have been?" But do not be discouraged, O seeking soul! Put down the pack of thy sins at Jesus' feet anyhow. If His face is turned away from thee, then put down thy pack of sins at His heel. Then, if perchance He step backward, He will fall over it into thine outstretched arms, O waiting sinner. Jesus will turn His face at the right time. Remember that mercy postponed is mercy augmented. If the waters of thy soul come to flood-tide, they will break away the dam. If the arrow-head be drawn clear back to the bow, it is only that it may be projected farther. If Christ turn His back to thee, it is only that the dawn on His face may be more effulgent. Oh, what are the few days or hours of darkness and struggle compared with the eternal illumination? What were the five minutes in which this Syrophenician woman stood in bitterness behind Jesus, compared with the eighteen hundred years in which she has rejoiced before Him? Courage. O sorrowing soul. "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." Many a man has put his hand over his shoulder to find the cross, and lo! it was gone; but in bringing his hand back again, he has struck the crown on his head, radiant with power and glory. I see horses dashing down the street. They draw a chariot. Who is in it? A man with a bandage over his mouth, and his head wrapped in folds. Who is it?

NAAMAN, THE LEPER.

He drives up in front of the place where the prophet lives. The charioteer cries: "Whoa! Whoa!" They stop there. They wait for the prophet to come out. He does not come. He merely sends word: "Go wash in the Jordan, and thou shalt be healed." And so we come for Christ's mercy. That mercy may not have appeared as we expected, but let us be willing to take it at any time and in any way it shall come. Blessed are all they that put their trust in Him.

Again, I say in my subject Jesus conquered by a human soul. That woman said: "Take this disease away from my daughter." Christ responded to her: "It is not meet to take the children's bread and cast it to the dogs." Then she roused her soul into an acuteness of expression seldom equalled by poet, or painter, or orator, or satirist, when she said: "Yea, Lord, but even the dogs eat of the crumbs that fall from their master's table." Then he turned and flung pardon, and healing, and help into her soul with the words: "O woman, great is thy faith; be it unto thee even as thou wilt. And her daughter was made whole from that very hour." I have talked to you sometimes of Jesus

terised, your search for ables, you would lose the joy and peace of is with the honours o men push out their direction, and told an how little they are are gotten! How m illustrated in the his the Conqueror. Ti down before him, a came to die, the rabb room and stole the p ally stole the last i off the corpse of W eror. And then, wh bury him in the cha a man stood up wit that actually stagge bearers and process why such a miserab should be let down chance? All the him a little while b glory departed! The day cries to you: He will soon cry: "Cru him!" And yet, m though you are aw have been pushing o of this world, whe half of that energ reaction of the Lord J have brought you in life of the Gospel. I exert any more ene direction than you direction, but just a enter the kingdom lence. Come up to Syrophenician wom

REFUSED TO

and pray, and pray until He shall turn diction and mercy u Are you sitting h unmoved while you of salvation is going Are there any sign is breaking up in J only sound there th and the owl of the ni When I think of t around those who l the pardon of the I must leave the plat by the shoulder, and ear, as the angel di for thy life; and thee, neither tarry t Escape for thy life, summed." I know the times, say I am too pleading with me, but how can I obser oratorical properties ting before me the short time of hell a

Will you be like woman upon whom w back? Oh! He will minutes; but from reject him, Christ w no entreaty, no cry f ing will win his fa will be past, and t and the day of gr Can that all be true Am I merely imagin be no ordinal whe brethren, must stan our doom—Christ sa on that day: "Can that invitation chin bells of heaven? W Depart you, accusa the study of the E into your presence, by these truths, and Lord be God, follow your mind whether or not. If it is w resemblages; they do thing. If the Bible praying; it does n thing. But if it i am an immortal m man, if this body and then my soul r ence of Almighty C fore Him in judgm appreciate it, an let

then, now, about Je-
 You have seen Him
 of victory, all
 on white horses,
 the drawn sword of
 the moon under
 His tiara; the sun
 set up in the signal-
 at host; burning
 fires of His victory.
 surrender—faith,
 er triumphant.
 things which are im-
 He cannot break
 ot despise the humil-
 s the cry of faith.
 s sword. It seems
 the Syrophoenician
 uered omnipotence.
 that John saw com-
 of heaven fall back.
 as of prayer! His-
 ened Caroline who
 t into Westminster
 ation of George IV.,
 nd. With six shin-
 arriage of state, she
 r. She tried this
 e. She tried an-
 manded tickets. She
 or and said, "sure-
 keep out your
 said, "We have no
 imittance." So she
 age and rode away
 e say that the at-
 temple of Christ's
 titless if we come
 ne in pomp. We
 the gates in state
 with plumes or pre-
 bled Queen Caroline
 nster Abbey with
 he Syrophoenician
 at the door of
 cceeded with the
 heaven. She want-
 —she is invited to
 BANQUETTER.
 ven is large enough
 it, but the gate is
 not come in save on
 n! O woman! out
 ir way this day in-
 With earnest, im-
 t, persistent pray-
 obstacles in your
 at the people who
 and about the wo-
 about Christ, said,
 s with that matter.
 impression on him.
 . If the doctors of
 ure your daughter,
 besides that, you
 oks, that He don't
 you." The woman
 prayer, she seized
 omnipotent cure
 valid, and "she was
 at very hour." Oh!
 of your body, bring
 soul, to Christ; if
 d away from you,
 shall turn His face
 implore, beseech,
 r.

you talk as though
 or amount of perse-
 n the matter of be-
 than in anything
 you have five hun-
 life exerted more
 ut forth more de-
 ould have made you
 ut it out in worldly
 had taken a thou-
 r worldly earnest-
 it gone toward
 id have found
 seek for the
 world! Is any
 uraged if he does
 e this year? Does
 ying and trying?
 among the young,
 lex at least of get-
 ical! Let me tell
 d sought with one-
 ness after Christ
 ers which charac-
 for earthly perish-

By the crushed heart of the Son of
 God, by the flaming throne of heaven,
 by the raging furnace of hell, fly for
 thy life! "Let the wicked forsake his
 way." I do not ask what sins you have
 committed. I do not come with a par-
 tial Gospel. I do not say: "This man
 may receive the Gospel, and for that
 man there will be no mercy." I tell
 you that Christ's arm of mercy is
 stretched out far enough to take in
 all this audience, saying, "Whosoever
 will, let him come and take of the wa-
 ter of life freely." Did you ever have a
 better offer than that?—pardon for all
 your sins, comfort for all your trouble,
 shelter in all your temptations,
 peace when you die, and joy for ever.
 And all without money and without
 price." May that Almighty Spirit, with-
 out which the heart stays hard, and
 all Christian entreaty is unavailing—
 may that Spirit this morning set before
 you the stupendous issue of this hour. O
 eternity! where shall I spend it?
 Where will you spend it? O eternity!
 Joys that will never fade! sorrows
 that never end—which shall be mine?
 Which shall be yours?

"To-day the Saviour calls,
 Ye wanderers, come;
 O ye benighted souls!
 Why longer roam?"

"To-day the Saviour calls,
 For refuge fly;
 The storm of vengeance falls,
 Ruin is nigh.

"The Spirit calls to-day,
 Yield to His power;
 Oh grieve Him not away,
 'Tis mercy's hour."

ELECTRIC LIGHTING NOVELTIES

**A Portable Lamp that Can be Used Safely
 in Looking for Gas Leaks.**

Some novelties in electric lighting
 arrangements have recently been in-
 troduced into the market. One of
 these is a portable light such as a
 housekeeper might like to have for
 making excursions into the cellar,
 hunting for burglars in the dead of
 night, or for rummaging in closets or
 dark attics where any other sort of
 light would carry with it a danger of
 setting fire to the house. It could be
 used in safety for looking for a gas
 leak under circumstances where the
 usual seeker carrying a lamp or light-
 ing matches is apt to be landed in a
 hospital immediately after finding the
 leak. The lamp is a little cylindrical
 affair with an electric glow light at
 one end and the battery which supplies
 the current hidden in the cylinder. A
 touch of the fingers makes the lamp
 glow, and it ceases to give light as
 soon as the finger is removed.

Another handy lamp is one for night
 use in bedrooms, which is adapted to
 take its current from the ordinary dry
 batteries that are in common use for
 ringing call bells and such purposes.
 This can be put up permanently beside
 a bed or set in a chair with wires con-
 necting it with the battery. For the
 workshop a clever new arrangement is
 a socket for an incandescent lamp,
 which conceals the windings of an
 electro-magnet and has its core ex-
 tending through and beyond it at the
 top. The current going to the lamp
 energizes the magnet, and the work-
 man can hang his lamp up anywhere
 where he can find a rod, a pipe or a
 plate of iron to rest it against. The
 magnet will hold it there as long as
 he wishes.

ELEPHANTS IN THE ARMY.

*Some Points as to Their Employment by
 the British in India.*

One of the most interesting features
 of the English army life presented to
 the layman in India is furnished by
 the remarkable efficiency of the ele-
 phant brigade, most highly developed
 through the skill of the Burmese in
 handling the giant animals. Their
 usefulness in India can scarcely be
 imagined by one not familiar with the
 amount and variety of work which
 they accomplish, but it would be a
 serious mistake to imagine that this
 degree of usefulness is attained through
 any aptitude of the unwieldy animals
 or natural tendency toward it. It is
 due solely and entirely to the wonder-
 ful ability of the natives in training
 the huge animals and overcoming their
 natural inclinations. This cannot be
 too highly praised. Neither must it be
 imagined that the use of elephants in
 army life is not attended by great dis-
 advantages, not the least of which is
 the difficulty with which they are
 transported.

Naturally the elephant is not an in-
 telligent animal. He can be taught re-
 markable things, in which his strength
 and endurance play an important part.
 He can never, however, perform these
 feats without continual attendance and
 direction. Abstractly, his power of
 work is unappreciable; when directed
 by skillful hands, however, it is re-
 markable.

The transportation facilities which
 are provided for the sole use of the
 elephant are quite as remarkable. I
 witnessed recently the loading and de-
 training of a lot of elephants on the
 Madras Railway. Both were remark-
 able processes. In loading, a rope is
 fastened to his fore leg and a lot of
 natives haul and pull at it to induce
 the animal to take the first steps into
 the car. This is only accomplished,
 however, by admonishing him in the
 haunch by means of a tusk. The first
 step taken is rapidly followed by the
 others until he stands safely on the
 car.

This portion of the task is accom-
 plished comparatively easily, however,
 when compared with the next. At
 first he is timid and slightly frighten-
 ed, but when the car starts his fear is
 wonderful to behold. Though he may
 ride a hundred times, he never over-
 comes this fear, though it is much
 more pronounced when he takes his
 initial ride after, say, two months' ac-
 quaintance with civilization. He rears
 the air with wild trumpetings, endeav-
 ors fruitlessly to escape, and only ceases
 his efforts when the car has again
 come to a standstill.

Of course, wonderfully strong cars
 are necessary to hold him. They are
 made completely of iron, with huge
 iron bars rising to a height of ten or
 twelve feet above the platform. Often
 these cars are rendered useless by the
 twisting of the bars, due to the applica-
 tion of the occupant's remarkable
 strength.

In transporting the elephant by sea
 the difficulties are almost as great.
 They are raised by means of a canvass
 sling from the wharf to the ship,
 struggling to escape and rending the
 air with their cries. Once aboard ship
 they are easily managed, the motion
 not affecting them, because they do
 not see the moving panorama before
 them. Unloading them is easy. They
 are lowered to a raft beside the ship
 and allowed to swim ashore. They take

ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

*Old and New World Events of Interest Chron-
 ically Briefly—Interesting Happenings of
 Recent Date.*

Foreign 1st Edi
 Trial by jury will be established in
 Siberia after Jan. 1 by a recent ukase
 of the Czar.

Oxford University has decreed that
 when men present themselves to re-
 ceive degrees they shall not wear tan
 shoes.

Heidelberg University has struck a
 blow at the institution of dueling by
 suspending eight "corps" students for
 four semesters, this is two years.

The Manacle rocks, on which the
 Mohegan was wrecked, got their name
 from "Maen Eglos," the Cornish for
 "church stone." There is a legend that
 a church once stood on the spot.

At a prize contest for national music
 and dances held in the Norwegian town
 of Skien, the first prize for dancing was
 taken by an old gentleman of 80, who
 went through the Halling dance.

Great Britain has offered, accord-
 ing to the Independence Belge, to give
 up Walvisch Bay, in South Africa, to
 Germany, in exchange for a trip
 through Germany East Africa that
 will connect the British territories
 with the Nile.

Moritz Frankl, who as a child was
 exhibited as a mathematical pro-
 digy, recently tried to commit suicide
 by jumping from a Vienna bridge into
 the Danube. His power to add fig-
 ures was failing and he had learned
 no other means of earning a living.

London County Council has decided
 to assume control of the water sup-
 ply of the metropolitan district and
 will try to get a bill through Parlia-
 ment to enable it to purchase "by
 agreement or by compulsion" the prop-
 erty of the eight companies that
 now provide the water.

Of 666 freshmen who matriculated at
 Oxford University this fall, 250 or
 less than half came from the great
 English public schools. Eton leads
 the other schools with 46 students,
 then come St. Paul's 20, Charter-
 house and Winchester 19 each, Marl-
 borough and Harrow 16 each.

Mr. Maskelyne, the London con-
 juror, has been compelled by the courts
 to make good his offer of £500 to any
 one who could imitate successfully his
 box brick. He had made the offer with
 impunity for years in his speech in-
 troducing the trick, but, when two
 young clerks took it up, refused to
 pay.

A dispensation has been granted by
 the Holy Inquisition permitting the
 wives of Italian soldiers reported miss-
 ing after the battle of Adua, three
 years ago, to marry again, "in view
 of the special circumstances and of the
 valid presumption of death." There
 will be lively times when the Italian
 Enoch Ardens return.

A good English word, "bully," in its
 eighteenth century signification has
 been substituted for the French "sou-
 teneur" to describe men who live on
 the earnings of prostitutes, now that
 English prudery has conceded that the
 practice exists in England, and has

sh for earthly perish-
long ago have had
of the Gospel. So it
ra of the world. How
eir energies in that
and drudge, and yet
re worth after they
mightily it was il-
history of William
The world bowed
n, and yet when he
able rushed into the
e pictures, and actu-
shred of clothing
William the Conqu-
when they came to
hancel of the church,
with a strong protest
rgered back the pall-
ission, and inquired
rable carcass as that
wn into the church
e world honouring
a before—now all the
The world which one
Hosanna! Hosanna!
rucify him! Crucify
my dear brethren,
aware of this, you
on after the honour
hen I see that one
y put out in the di-
d Jesus Christ would
into peace and the
I do not ask you to
nergy in the Divine
u do in the worldly
as much. Strive to
n of heaven by vio-
to Christ as this
man did, and
O BE PUT OFF.
ay and pray again,
rn His face of bene-
upon you.
here this morning
ur last opportunity
ing away from you?
gns that the winter
i your soul? Is the
that of the bitter-
night, and the petrel
the perils that hang
o have not secured
o Gospel, I feel that
latform and take you
nd cry out in your
did to Lot: "Escape
I look not behind
thou in all the pain.
fe, lest thou be con-
that the critics' me-
too importunate in
n about their souls;
erve formalities and
es when I see sit-
hundreds within a
and heaven?
e the Syrophenician
n Christ turned His
I not turn it for five
n those who finally
will turn away, and
for mercy, no groan-
favour. The harvest
the summer ended,
grace come for ever-
ne, or is this a fable?
ining it? Will there
en you and I, my
and naked and hear
saying to some one
ome, you blessed—
iming like the very
Will there be a cry:
rsed!" Coming from
Bible this morning
I feel overwhelmed
nd I cry out: If the
ow Him. Make up
or the Bible is right
rong, quit these as-
o not amount to any-
le is wrong, stop
not amount to any-
is all truth, if I
an, and yet a dying
e must soon perish,
rise up into the pres-
God, and stand be-
nient, oh! let me ap-
et me act upon it.

he wishes,
For household use there is a new
lamp which contains two separate fila-
ments, each fed by its own wire in the
socket. Each filament may be of eight
candle power, in a lamp for an ordi-
nary sixteen-candle power socket, or of
double that or more, as required. A
turn of the button in one direction
lights up one filament, or a turn in
the other direction lights up both, dou-
bling the power of the light. With only
one filament glowing, only half the
current is used—that is, taken when
both are lighted.
Some manufacturers have begun to
make fancy bulbs for the incandescent
lamp, ornamenting them with pretty
patterns by means of the sand blast or
making the lower part of the bulb
white in the same way and thus reduc-
ing the glare of the light thrown
downward. Since the business of re-
pairing burnt-out lamps has grown to
large proportions and the work is done
cheaply, the investment in fancy bulbs
for the household could not be looked
upon as an extravagance. A foreign
manufacturer makes a bulb covering
of a spiral of glass wire, the purpose
of which is to reflect and refract the
rays of light emitted by the filament
within in such a way as to make the
whole bulb appear to glow instead of
one's seeing only the brilliant line of
the filament itself.

IF YOU WISH TO BE HAPPY.

Beware of the man of two faces.
Persevere against discouragement.
Take a cheerful view of everything.
In all promised pleasures put self
last.
Trust in God and mind your own
business.
Cultivate a short memory as to all
unkindness.
Do not talk of your private, personal,
or family matters.
Cultivate forbearance till your heart
yields a fine crop of it.
Give your tongue more holiday than
your hands or your eyes.
Examine into your own shortcom-
ings rather than those of others.
Act as if you expected to live a
hundred years, but might die to-mor-
row.
Compare your manifold blessings
with the trifling annoyances of each
day.
"Do the duty that lies nearest; the
second duty will already have become
clearer."
Be content to do the things you can,
and fret not because you cannot do
everything.
Never reply in kind to a sharp or
angry word; it is the second word that
makes the quarrel.
Make the best of what you have,
do not make yourself miserable by
wishing for what you have not.

THE VASTNESS OF LONDON.

The vastness of London is becoming
more and more striking. The real Lon-
don is comprised in what is called the
Metropolitan police area, and in that
area there is a population of 5,633,806
which is as great as the combined po-
pulations of four great capitals of Euro-
pe—St. Petersburg, Berlin, Paris and
Rome. Already London extends 18
miles from Charing Cross all around,
and the mind cannot grasp the idea of
the London of 50 years hence. In its
streets, houses, workshops, rivers, 86
persons die from various kinds of vio-
lence every week; so that nearly 3,-
500 men, women and children, every
year meet their deaths from accident,
negligence, or design.

are lowered to a raft beside the ship
and allowed to swim ashore. They take
to the water easily and are excellent
swimmers, being able to swim eight or
ten miles at a stretch without tiring.
The size of the Indian elephant is
usually about eight feet in height and
ten feet in length. The male is a lit-
tle larger, perhaps, eleven feet, and
weighing about 5,000 pounds.

BRITAIN'S REASSURANCE.

Her Colonies Said to Have Offered all Kinds
of Aid in the Event of War.

The British naval preparations are
not without their wholesome and reas-
suring effect. They have shown to
Englishmen the resolution and vigour
of a Government that was suspected
of too much fondness for vacillation
and concession, when vital interests
are at stake and when public opinion
stands unitedly behind. Lord Salis-
bury and his party are the stronger for
them. In spite of such campaigns as
those in the Soudan, Englishmen are
distrustful of the organization—not of
the spirit—of their army in the event
of war with one or more of the great
military Powers of the continent. On
the other hand, they are full of faith
in the strength and the prompt effi-
ciency of their navy and of the con-
trolling admiralty. So far as pre-
paration for war goes, it is justifying
their confidence, and its energetic
readiness from Hong Kong to Halifax
makes their satisfaction at the weak-
ening of the continental notion of the
inevitable yielding of England the
more keen and just. Besides, the
stress of the Fashoda dispute has
strengthened anew the tie between the
colonies and the Mother Country. De-
tails, of course, are not to be obtained
or printed, but the Colonial Govern-
ments have been quick to suggest that
their military resources were at the
disposal of the home Government,
with their zealous co-operation in the
long-neglected plans for imperial de-
fence.

AMERICA'S SOUTHMOST POINT.

Treacherous Waters Where Many a Gallant
Vessel has Perished.

Cape Horn, with its steep, black
summit 500 feet above the surface of
those storm-troubled southern seas,
stands like a grim, watchful sentinel
on the southernmost island of the Fue-
gian archipelago, south of South Am-
erica, it was discovered by Schouten,
1616, and named after his birthplace
in the Netherlands. It now belongs
to Chili, although formerly it was
owned by the Argentine Republic. A
more dreary, desolate stretch of coast
could not be found in navigation, and
its waters have submerged many cost-
ly cargoes and cost thousands of valu-
able lives. No matter how fair the
weather may be on the approach of a
ship, it changes so suddenly and with
such intensity that even the most
trustworthy barometer fails to indi-
cate anything but the preceding calm,
the mercury acting as if bewildered,
rising and falling several inches in a
few hours or remaining in a fixed
condition. This indicates the dis-
turbance of the atmosphere when the
wind blows from all quarters at once,
a peculiarity of weather not equalled
in the China seas, when the typhoon
rages and the barometer announces
its coming. The phenomenon of one
ship—where two were speaking each
other in passing—sailing in fine
weather, and another in a stiff gale,
has been observed at the same time.

practice exists in England, and has
made it a misdemeanor, punishable
with imprisonment.

German military authorities have
found employment for the Mennonite
private who refused to bear arms
through conscientious scruples by as-
signing him to the company of laborers
at Magdeburg. They have tested his
religious convictions previously by
keeping him in prison for nearly three
years on charges of insubordination.

India's tale of persons killed by wild
animals and snakes in 1897 is 4,277 of
the former and 20,959 of the latter.
Nearly a thousand persons more were
killed by wild beasts than in the pre-
ceding year, owing, it is reported, to
the famine, which drove people into
the jungle, while the scarcity of water
also forced tigers into the open
country.

Illustrated postal cards on which
pictures of fortified places are repre-
sented have been prohibited in Germany
on the grounds that they betray mili-
tary secrets. Thousands of cards with
pictures of Posen, Coblenz, Mainz,
Spandau, Magdeburg and other towns
have been confiscated, and a fine of
three marks will be imposed on any
one caught selling such cards.

Samory's capture raises the number
of savage monarchs held as personal
prisoners by the French republic to
five. The others are King Behanzin of
Dahomey, now kept at Martinique,
Queen Ranavalona of Madagascar, Han-
Nghi of Annam, and Dinah Salifou
from the African west coast, who has
taken to drink. Samory, according to
French accounts, is the father of sixty-
three children.

No less than six expeditions are try-
ing to reach Lake Chad, according to
the London Daily Mail. Three under
MM. Behagie, Bannel and Bretton
are working their way up from the
French Congo, while two others have
started from the Senegal region, one
under M. Foureau, the other from Tim-
buctoo following the track of the late
M. Cazemajou. The Germans have sent
a party under Major von Wissmann
from the Cameroons. Some, if not all
of these parties, are pretty sure to come
into conflict with the conqueror of
Bornu, Rabah.

Italy seems fated to possess no war
vessel called Giuseppe Garibaldi. The
Ansaldo of Genoa have sold the cruise
Garibaldi III., just completed, to Ar-
gentina, with the consent of the Italian
Government, for which they will build
a new Garibaldi IV. It will be re-
christened the Pueyrredon. The pre-
vious Garibaldi II. was sold as such
as completed to the Spanish Govern-
ment, became the Cristobal Colon, and
lies at the bottom of the sea off Sa-
tiago harbor. The first of the name
built in 1895, was bought by Ar-
gentina and keeps its name.

Glasgow University has given the
late Principal Caird's successor, Prin-
cipal Story, a stormy greeting. His in-
augural address was interrupted by
singing, whistling and stamping
the part of the undergraduates till the
principal lost his temper, and, declar-
ing that he would not allow them
versity to be insulted in his person,
withdrew. Dr. Story was unpopular
as a professor and his appointment was
looked upon as a job, and being one
Queen's chaplains.

Do you have any rule to regulate
shaking hands? Well, I never shake
hands with any man oftener than he
shakes hands with me.

HOUSEHOLD.

ROASTING THE TURKEY.

Wash, singe and draw a plump young turkey, rub it with salt and pepper inside and out, and stuff it with tender bread crumbs, moistened only with melted butter or fat drawn from the fowl. To a quart bowlful of crumbs add a teaspoonful of thyme, or sweet marjoram, or both, a saltspoonful of pepper and a teaspoonful of salt. Mix the filling well, and after it has been pressed under the loose skin and into the body, skewer the fowl, draw the legs firmly against the body, fold the wings under the back, and tie all firmly to position with plenty of clean cotton cord. Now grease the turkey well with butter, olive-oil, or the like, dredge with flour and place it on a trivet in a hot oven to sear quickly that its juices may not escape during the roasting proper. When the skin is well seared, lessen the heat and baste the fowl frequently from a pint of hot water turned into the pan as soon as the flour upon the turkey has been nicely browned. An eight-pound turkey should be allowed three hours in a moderate oven, and it may be dredged with flour a second time about an hour before it is to be served.

In the meantime boil the giblets in a little salted water, and when they are done, remove them from the sauce pan, chop fine, and return to the water in which they were boiled. After the turkey has been lifted to a hot platter, turn the giblets and water into the roasting pan, and let the gravy boil. The floor that has been basted from the turkey will usually make the gravy thick enough, but if this is insufficient, dredge browned flour into the pan until the gravy is creamy as it boils up; it will then be ready to serve. The roasting turkey will, as a rule, impart sufficient seasoning to the gravy, but more may be added if necessary.

MINCE-MEAT.

If our housewife follows her grandmother's recipe, she will take a fresh beef tongue and simmer it slowly and gently until very tender, adding, when half done, a tablespoonful of salt; she will skin it, remove all fat and gristle, and put it through the meat-chopper, through which she as previously passed three pounds of beef suet freed from membrane. Four pounds of tart apples, weighed after paring and coring, and one pound of citron, one-quarter of a pound each of candied orange and lemon peel and one pound of shelled and blanched almonds are in turn put through the chopper, and then she mixes all together, adding four pounds of seeded raisins, two pounds of cleaned currants, the grated rind and juice of four oranges and four lemons, four pounds of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of salt, one level tablespoonful each of pepper, ground cloves, allspice, cinnamon, mace and nutmeg, then heats it slowly and simmers it for 15 minutes. It is then canned in quart jars. She lets this stand for a day, then adds more sugar or flavoring if the mixture seems to need it, a pint each of cream taken from canned

dren. Women are more eloquent than men. Men are engaged in business, in thought, and depress the faculty by want of exercise; while women, by exercising the faculty, are constantly strengthening it.

TOUGH ENGINEERING PROBLEMS.

They Have to do With an Australian Pipe Line 328 Miles Long.

The Coolgardie project proposes the delivery of 5,000,000 gallons of water per day at a point in the mining regions of Australia, 328 miles from the reservoir in the mountains near the coast, where it is impounded. To force water through a pipe line for this long distance not only must its friction be overcome, but it has to be actually raised a total vertical distance of 1,330 feet. Further, the district through which the pipe line passes is a desert whose soil is impregnated with salts, which are said to be so corrosive to iron that it is deemed safest not to bury the pipe in the ground at all.

Another reason for having it exposed is that in a pipe line of such great length avoidance of leaks is essential. If an ordinary pipe line leaks a thousandth part of its flow in a mile, the loss may be a trifling matter; yet even so small a loss in a pipe line of this length would amount to nearly a third of its flow. In the arid desert through which this pipe line will pass it is thought that the soil might absorb small leaks so that they would not show at all on the surface of the ground if the pipe were buried. Facility of inspection, therefore, is another important reason for keeping the pipe above ground instead of burying it.

Besides this, the ordinary reasons for burying water pipes—to get them out of the way and to keep them from freezing in winter—do not obtain at all in the region over which this pipe line will pass; and as the cost of excavating and back filling a trench 328 miles long will be saved by placing the pipe on the surface, the decision not to bury it seems, on the whole, a wise one.

The one great difficulty which is involved in keeping the pipe on the surface is the necessity of providing for expansion and contraction. In an ordinary continuous steel conduit, buried in the earth in a temperate climate, the extremes of temperature of the water passing through it will probably not exceed 35 degrees.

Turning now to the Coolgardie conduit, to be laid unprotected on the surface of the ground and with a distance between pumping stations as great as seventy-five or eighty miles, it is evident that the water confined from evaporation and exposed in a steel pipe to the fierce rays of the Australian sun may reach a very high temperature in its passage from one pumping station to the next, which the case of the longest conduits will require nearly three days. The English engineers estimate the range of temperature which will occur in the pipe line at seventy-five degrees, and we should think this rather an under estimate. It will be seen at once that with such a range of temperature internal strains would be set in the pipe which might become so great as to cause movement and leakage at the circumferential joints.

Expansion joints are, therefore, es-

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

What it Would Mean to French Trade and Industry.

The London Daily Mail says: A short study of trade returns discloses the fact that France would lose heavily by engaging in war with England.

In 1897 she exported to England goods worth £53,346,000. In the same year England exported to France goods worth only £19,517,000.

The British exports to France are less than one-twelfth of our total exports. The French exports to England are nearly one-third of France's total exports.

Thus, with war France would lose at once nearly one-third of her trade, and England only one-twelfth. But here it should be noticed that the French exports to England are goods for the most part which we could perfectly well do without, buy with great advantage from our colonies or make at home.

The stoppage of the 2,000,000 odd hundredweight of wheat which France annually sends us would lead to a demand for Indian and Canadian wheat and would bring back some land in England into cultivation, thus benefiting the agricultural classes.

The interruption of the French butter and eggs exportation would assist the British and Canadian farmer, if it slightly raised prices in London. The nation would gain indirectly, while the ruin inflicted upon the French peasantry, who look to this source of profit for their livelihood, would be widespread.

French silks would no longer be worn by patriotic Englishwomen, and would be replaced by the product of the Spitalfields looms which is far more tasteful. French gloves would give way to British, while the obsolescent habit of going to Paris dress-makers for dresses would receive its final blow.

French wines would be replaced by German and Portuguese, to the great advantage of these last two countries. After all, hock is as delicate and wholesome as claret, and port is not more deleterious than Burgundy. Champagne of French growth would be replaced by the mild Swiss beverage known to Alpinists.

The British exports to France are, however, for the most part things which France wants and must have for her manufactures. Coal for example, she can get nowhere else of our English quality.

Nor is it only in trade that France would suffer. She would lose her profits made from the British tourist. Her great railways, especially the Nord and the Paris-Lyons, would be very hard hit. The huge hotels of Paris would empty as if by magic. The vast establishments which line the coast of the Riviera would be untenanted. Nice, Cannes and Hyeres would be reduced to rueful bankruptcy. It is the Englishman who pays for everything there, and who has made them what they are.

GIANT GERMAN SOLDIERS.

Wilhelm Inherits His Ancestor's Fondness for Big Men.

In the bodyguard of the German Emperor, there are two giant soldiers, who are probably the tallest men in the Empire. One, Fritz Conrad, measures

PERSONAL.

Interesting Reading Great Felties

It is not general dame Patti made her in Cuba.

Sir Arthur Sullivan a bandmaster, and a chorister.

Nathan B. Moore is the champion and has killed over

The wife of Mr. finance minister of wife of Lord Curzon American.

The present empoular fad is ceram a large collection, thor of a treatise.

M. de Blowitz, the respondent of the born in Bohemia, become a naturalist til 1870.

Lady Butler, the "Call" made her fa early vicissitudes o "Rejected and dam cepted and skied."

Nearly all the no lists are confirmed, particularly fond gars, and Aldrich votee of the cigare

Moody, the evan a man who declare sinless. "Well," said glad to know it, your wife first."

Miss Mary King of Charles Kingsley ous modern woma to be contempla through Central A

America's oldest Capt. Ellsworth, w of the Ipswich lig He is 86 years of all his difficult du

Mark Twain fre out eating for a wl er without a ciga and says that the c has never been put

Helen Keller, th blind girl, who is cliffe college, Cam a devotee of the b dem with Miss Su

KNEW WHAT

Discerning Child some remarks by hi our new nurse?

Nurse—Yea, dea Child—Well, then boys who can only kindness, so you h sponge cake and c

A DOME

Don't you think break up my hap stick! he roared.

Don't you think ride over me wit screamed.

And the fight w

SHE EX

He—Why do w their purse in thei She—Oh, don't!

It is
thing
matt
Blu
stan

POINTERS.

About Some of the of the World.

ly known that, Ma-
r professional debut
van was the son of
for several years
b, of Bingham, Me.,
imrod of that state
or 300 moose.

Dawkins, the new
f India, is, like the
on, the viceroy, an
eror of China's pe-
s, of which he has
and he is the au-
on color.

ie famous Paris cor-
London Times was
in 1825 and did not
ted Frenchman un-

artist, whose "Roh-
amous, sums up the
f that picture thus:
aged; rejected; ac-
ted American nove-
smokers. Howells is
of the strongest ci-
is a confirmed de-
te.

gelist, recently met
d himself absolutely
d the preacher, "I'm
but I'd like to ask

gley, the daughter
r, and the most fam-
in explorer, is said
ting another trip
Africa.

ighthouse keeper is
who has had charge
ht house since 1861.
age, yet attends to
ties.

requently goes with-
hole day, but is nev-
r between his lips,
sigar he can't smoke
t together.

ie deaf, dumb and
about to enter Rad-
bridge, has become
icycle, riding a tan-
ullivan, her teacher.

HE NEEDED.

1, who has heard
is father. — Are you

ur.
1, I am one of those
be managed by
ad better get some
andy at once.

STIC TILT.

t you are going to
piness with a golf

you're going to
h your wheel! she
rent on.

KPLAINS.

omen always carry
r hands?
you know? What

TRAINING PETS AT HOME.

Animals Treated With Consideration and
Tact Will Appreciate It.

There are men whose business it is
to educate any animal, from a flea to
a lion, but in the ordinary home, with
commonplace pets, much can be done
to make them more amusing and intel-
ligent. By training they become more
companionable, and find life more en-
joyable, since developed faculties grow
sensitive and acute. A really smart
dog will sit by the window with a posi-
tive grin on his alert, bright face,
thinking human nature, both afoot and
astride, the greatest joke on record,
as it passes along.

Butterflies can be taught to come
to hand like their yellow cousins, the
canaries. Rats grow gentle with fear-
less, patient treatment, though certain-
ly they become more uncanny pets than
mice. Squirrels and chipmunks, birds
and bees, are all amenable to the arch
magician love.

There is a cat that answers every
member of the family with short, ex-
pressive sounds between a purr and a
mew. He is, of course, the constant
companion of his superior house mates,
and though naturally bright, grows
more so under the care he receives. The
cook declares that she can tell the dif-
ference between "yes" and "no" in
their long confidences upon the hearth.

The same family had a white mouse,
the pet of a school boy, who carried
him in his pocket, and allow him to
wander over his shoulder while riding
on the cars. The boy used to "look in-
nocent," and his neighbors "all broken
up," as he expressed it. "Pinky
Patti," so called from his vocal talent
and garnet eyes, was only an instance
of animal culture possible to many of
his kind.

Treat your pets, however stupid or
humble, with consideration and tact,
and they will appreciate it. One does
not need to become maudlin over a
poodle and neglect a helpless baby,
but "our brothers and sisters the
birds," as St. Francis found, will an-
swer in gratitude. Talk to your pets,
tell them what would interest them, if
they could understand, always in a se-
rene and gentle way. Little by little
they will grow, like human beings, up
to the standard you expect of them,
and reward you with devoted sincerity
and continuous improvement for your
pains.

ROYALTY IN THE SADDLE.

Kings and Emperors are Very Poor Eque-
strians.

The recent falls from horseback of
Emperor William of Germany and of
the Duke of Connaught serve to call
attention to the fact that whatever
equestrianism there is among the
reigning families of Europe seems to
be restricted to the ladies. All the
sons of Queen Victoria ride ungrace-
fully, and are indebted to a Hessian of
the name of Meyer, of Darmstadt, for
their German seat in the saddle.

King Humbert has been thrown off
his horse more often than any other
royal personage in Christendom. The
late Czar was a bad rider, and it was
some uncomplimentary comment in re-
lation to his riding made by Emperor
William, and carefully repeated at the

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LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA.

There is no other like it. In the truest sense it is unmatched.
Lead packages—25, 40, 50 and 60 cents.

NOT TO BE CONSIDERED.

He—Suppose I should kiss you.
She—I refuse to engage in any hypo-
thetical entertainment.

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Vaporizer Complete.
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Bath in America.
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struggle and toil I
have found freedom
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fants whose Aliments and Debility have re-
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cost in medicine.

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BARRY'S REVALENTA BISCUITS, in tins
2s., 6d. and 6s.

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treated. Consult a qualified practitioner, who was for
years a painful stammerer, and has cured many who failed
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ond Cabin and Steerage passengers. Rates of
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\$35; Steerage \$22.50 and upwards according to
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their hands? What
ise having a nice lace
one couldn't let the
igh her purse so that
e them.

robabilities.
temper will improve,
joy walking and skat-
est once that sore corn
atnam's Painless Corn
r falls, gives no pain
you in twenty-four
atnam's Corn Extractor
ppy.

GE BACHELOR.
-I am really astonish-
dvance the proposition
ld not be corrected in
strangers.
achelor-He should not
ould never be in the
ngers; that's why.

LY WORTH IT.
Longsince isn't really
nore, but she has a
h.
d, I happen to know
ntal bill was \$87.50.

BITIOUS.
all the mean things
y about me.
know too much.

ARIABLY.
ur a fellow say the
a living, you may
of its poor relations.

k PHOSPHATE.
r Counties, Adver-
letters from farmers
Alberts' Thomas-Phos-
ving eliminated moss
son being given that
h comes seems to lift
of the ground. Thy
well to harrow such
ing on the phosphate,
get down into the
er correspondent un-
de-plume of York-
o the coming of clover
improvement from his
lge.

PERSONIFIED.
and you to say that
ed so much to-day was
ed Mr. Smokehart.
his wife hopefully.
eded very kindly, you
on it when you go to
and maybe you will
our own.

*is easy to say a
g is good - another
her to prove it -
e Ribbon Tea will
ed every test.*

William, and carefully repeated at the
court of St. Petersburg, which was the
origin of no end of bitterness between
the two monarchs. The obesity of the
King of Portugal renders him awk-
ward on horseback. The King of
Sweden and his sons are all indifferent
horsemen, as is also the present Czar,
while King George of Greece and his
father, King Christian of Denmark,
prefer walking to every other kind of
exercise.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is un-
able to remain in the saddle for more
than half an hour at a time. The
Duke of Orleans, as well as Prince Vic-
tor Bonaparte, have recently damaged
their pretensions to the French throne
by their ridiculous falls from horse-
back, and King Alexander of Serbia is
so frightfully short sighted that it is
impossible for him to ride any save the
most carefully trained horses.

In fact, the only male royal riders in
Europe who have really fine seats in
the saddle and who are fine riders in
every sense of the word, are the old
Emperor of Austria and King Leopold
of Belgium, the latter owing his clever-
ness as a horseman to the fact that
he was taught by Englishmen.

Cure Yourself of Rheumatism.
The application of Nerviline-nerve-
pain cure-which possesses such mar-
vellous power over all nerve pain, has
proved a remarkable success in rheu-
matism and neuralgia. Nerviline acts
on the nerves, soothes them, drives
pain out and so gives relief. Try it
and be convinced.

TRUTHFULNESS.
A woman has to have some confid-
ence in her husband, remarked Mr.
Meekton.
I don't quite see why, replied the
wife in a rather hard tone.
Because she can't help herself. Now,
when I went to the polls to deposit
my ballot you had to rely on my honor
to make me vote the way you told me
to, Henrietta, you know you did.

HOW'S THIS?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for
any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by
Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney
for the last fifteen years and believe him
perfectly honorable in all business transactions
and financially able to carry out any obli-
gations made by him.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo,
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ing directly upon the blood and mucous sur-
faces of the system. Testimonials sent free.
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Capital Stock \$2,500,000, Divided into Shares of \$1 each.
Stock Non-Assessable. No Personal Liability.

This Company has secured by purchase 680 acres of gold-stocked lands on the Snake River of Idaho, containing about **Fifty Million** cubic yards of gravel which pans from assays made an average value of over \$1.50 per yard in gold, and the cost of saving the gold is only 3 cents per yard by using the Improved Dredge manufactured by the "Risdon Iron Co.," of San Francisco.

Five hundred thousand (\$500,000) of the preferred shares, par value \$1 each are offered at 25 cents per share. Those shares will receive a dividend of five per cent. on the par value before the common stock will receive any dividend. We predict that this stock will be worth par in six months. The Company is negotiating for another Placer property which pans as high as \$9 per yard, and a free-milling quartz property that assays from \$30 to \$300 per ton.

This is the best stock ever offered in Canada, as the gold is in sight and only requires the proper machinery to separate it from the gravel.

J. McADAM, Secretary,
Head Office, Confederation Building, Toronto

About the House.



AT THE DOOR.

Oh what care I for wealth or fame!
They vanish as a dream,
When night is drawn through gates of dawn

On Slumber's ebbing stream!
Let others sing of Death and War,
Or Sorrow's tragic lore;
But Love has come and calls me home
To meet him at the door!

Oh, what care I to weave my Fate
On Life's mysterious loom,
Its warp and woof from peace aloof—
The glitter and the gloom!
Let others sing of Death and War,
Of Sorrow's tragic lore;
But Love has come and calls me home
To meet him at the door!

Oh, what care I for clashing creeds,
Or hostile schools of art,
If I may wear through smile and tear
The emine of the heart!
Let others sing of Death and War,
Of Sorrow's tragic lore;
But Love has come and calls me home
To meet him at the door!

Oh, what care I for houseless winds,
With rain and darkness blent,
If through the blight on me may light
The shy dove of content!
Let others sing of Death and War,
Of Sorrow's tragic lore;
But Love has come and calls me home
To meet him at the door!

HELPS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

There are a great many things which are not expensive, yet they lighten women's work very much. The housekeeper will find a tin covered kitchen table a great convenience. It is easily kept clean, is not injured by setting hot dishes or cutting meat upon it, and will last for years. A good quality of tin should be used, and the piece cut large enough to turn over the edges and tuck on the under side of the table.

Small brushes are useful for cleaning pots or turnips before paring them, and discarded tooth-brushes are nice for cleaning lamp burners, silver and glass ware. Wash them in soapsuds occasionally, and hang them where they will dry thoroughly.

When bamboo or willow furniture becomes soiled, it may be cleaned by washing with salt and water and will look well for a long time. After it has turned dark and looks old, give it two coats of common white paint, and one coat of white enamel.

Ink spots may be removed by the use of acids, but these will take the color out of delicately tinted fabrics. This may be remedied by washing with strong borax water, which will neutralize the acid. By the way have you ever realized what a great labor saver orax is? An excellent cleaning fluid, that has the additional merit of being economical, is made by shaving a pound of hard soap into half a gallon of hot water and boiling until it is dissolved, then dissolve three ounces of orax in a gallon of water, and add his and one ounce of turpentine to

very quickly finds out the interesting fact that he can always find out what he wants to know by asking, hence takes things easy, and if a suggestion is avoided it is very easy to keep a normal child to natural, healthy development of both body and mind, and harmonious development must result.

PRUNING ROSES.

In the case of climbing or running or pillar roses, the end desired is as great an amount of bloom as the plants are capable of bearing. Such plants, as a rule, strong growers, and if the soil fertility is kept up they are capable of producing an immense number of good blooms. Perfection of form and large size of bloom is not a direct object, as in the case of hybrid perpetuals, hybrid teas and tea roses, where close pruning is resorted to to attain such results. However, the gardener or pruner must use his judgment in regard to the capacity of the plant. Knowing the plant to be of a vigorous variety, and in good condition, as shown by the growth of wood of the previous year, it is safe to assume that it will be able to carry nearly as much bloom as can set on the strong canes and shoots of the last year's growth. It is always to be understood that the soil fertility is maintained in the highest condition by the use of stable manure or artificial fertilizers. The essential pruning, therefore, of climbing roses, in the condition mentioned, consists in shortening-in the long canes by removing some of the smaller growth at their tips, which was made late in the season, and also shortening in the last year's growth from the older canes, allowing as many buds to each shoot as, in the judgment of the pruner, may be well developed the coming season. Thus it will be seen that the work of pruning roses demands the exercise of the judgment of the pruner, based on a knowledge of the plant. But to formulate pruning directions as closely as possible, the following statements may be observed:

1. Cut away entirely all dead wood and all old canes that are no longer serviceable, and all weak shoots.
2. Leave as many principal canes as the plant appears capable of supporting.
3. Shorten the principal canes to strong, sound wood.
4. Shorten the shoots of last year's growth to a few buds, four to six, from which the plant will be able to produce new shoots sufficient to cover the whole space of the trellis, or that occupied by the main canes.

BIGGEST WEDDING EVER KNOWN.

On the day that Alexander the Great was married no fewer than 20,202 persons in one ceremony were made husbands and wives. This seems impossible, but the event really took place, as historical records tell us. This monster wedding occurred upon the conquest by Alexander the Great of Persia, which was then ruled over by King Darius.

Alexander married Statira, the daughter of the conquered king, and decreed that 100 of his chief officers should be united to 100 ladies from the noblest Persian and Median families; In addition to this, he stipulated that

"Easy Lies the Head that Wears a Crown." is a True Saying.
"As happy as a king" is an old way of expressing the idea of perfect happiness, but possibly happiness is not so truly a characteristic of royalty as hard work is, and "as busy as a king" may yet be considered a more fitting comparison. The working day of the kings and queens of Europe, unlike that of some of their subjects, has never yet been shortened by law, and it certainly is not shortened by custom.

The Emperor of Germany is not to be found in bed later than five o'clock in the summer, although in the winter he does not begin his day's labors until six. Since the empress herself prepares his morning cup of coffee, she, too, rises early, and the young German princes are brought up to follow the example of their parents.

The Princess of Wales, when at Marlborough House for the London season, is one of the hardest-worked women in England. When her children were young, says the Woman at Home, she always made it a rule to be ready for breakfast at half past eight in the morning, so as to go into the school-room at nine o'clock to inspect the "copies" written on the previous day. The energy required for the carrying out of such a rule will be better appreciated when it is understood that while at Marlborough House during the London season, the princess rarely finishes her day's duties before two o'clock in the morning. After her return from the entertainments at which her presence is a necessity, she usually takes the hours from twelve to two in the morning to write private letters, because she has so little time during the day. At Sandringham, however, when not entertaining large parties, she allows herself a little more rest.

The queen herself, although she is not now a young woman, never goes to bed before twelve o'clock, and is awakened soon after seven in the morning. During the day her time is so fully taken up that she has none to lie down and rest, as most of her subjects have after reaching her age. The late Empress of Austria was perhaps the earliest riser of all the royal personages of Europe. She allowed herself only the short sleep to be snatched between eleven o'clock at night and three the next morning. After that she was up, and the worst of it was that she insisted on her unfortunate suite being up also.

AT MME. PATTI'S CASTLE.

Visiting Mme. Patti's superb castle in Wales, a guest not long since had a very curious experience. He chanced to open his window in the middle of the night, and, to his surprise, bells began to ring in every quarter of the grounds. Very much scared, but realizing that he had, after all, only set a burglar alarm going, the guest descended to reassure the household, when he instantly found himself in danger from a dozen roving dogs, who had obtained their freedom and were growling and snapping in the ugliest manner. At breakfast next morning he learned all about this curious fad of Mme. Patti, and wondered at it. The singer has a great dread of burglars. Some time ago a gang of these gentlemen from London attempted to obtain admittance, but were defeated in their object, and

FOR TALKAT

In a thriving village jewelry store of high proprietor being J business man on no wife Marian is a fair and does all she can one of peace and

"What's the matter asked, having removed bonnet and taken evening party. "What she repeated, drawing "You have been so all the way home." "I'll tell you, Mr. "but don't be offered about to say. We're of small talk now you have wound night."

"Me—wounded you uttered, looking at surprise. "What do "Don't you remember when I was discussing Mr. Daniels?"

"No, I'm sure I say!"

"Well, when I said you interrupted me!"

"Was that so terrible?" his wife asked humor, for, like me didn't like to discuss

"It was nothing to Joseph, "but very When I said my wheel it, for that was its mark was uncalled for you spoke a smile company, and I felt regarded me a com

"Then, again, during corrected me when occasion to. It was Mrs. Daniels about away. I said he ran fore I could stop him, assured the companion over half a mile."

"Indeed, I cannot bad about it, anyway "you are forever ac faults."

"Now, Marian dea ing his chair close caressing her golden promise to never again company and wound have to-night?"

Mrs. Hodges made ice, but she resolve she could, and here for the present.

One night two wees gave a party a After supper the around the fire to of the day.

"Hodges," said one noted silk dealer "how does Thomas g

"Oh, fine!" return coining money now. This Thomas was ther, and one whom "Glad of that."

feared he would have paid for those goods

"No, there's no losing money," retur

"Why, Joseph," int "don't you remember

and one ounce of turpentine to the soap mixture. Put it all in a jug and cork tightly. A little of this fluid will remove grease from clothing and carpets, and when diluted with water, is excellent for cleaning painted wood-work and straw matting. It is a good washing fluid also, and does not fade calicoes or other wash goods. A teaspoonful of borax in the last rinsing water will whiten muslin or linen beautifully; in fact borax is so inexpensive and can be used in so many ways that no housekeeper can afford to be without it.

A great deal of labor may be saved by painting the kitchen floor. The paint is bought already mixed and in any color you wish. Or if you do not want the floor painted, try oiling it. Scrub it clean and let it dry. Put a quart of boiled linseed oil in an old kettle, set it where it will keep hot, and pour a little in a vessel convenient for handling. Use a paint brush to get it on, brush it in well and add more oil from time to time as needed. The coats of oil are usually enough at first, and if you will oil it twice a year you will be pleased with the result. Dust, water or grease will not penetrate the wood, and when you wish to clean it, all that is necessary is to wipe it with a wet rag.—E. J. C.

BABY'S HEAD.

Many little babies have a tendency to an irritation of the scalp which is so common that one would almost fancy it was unavoidable. If the mother will give the matter her personal attention there is no reason why her baby's head should be disfigured by the unsightly eruption known variously by the disagreeable names of "cradle-cap," "milk-crust" and "scurf." When the first symptom of redness or a scaly condition of the scalp appears, the head should be regularly anointed each night with vaseline, which must be gently rubbed into the skin. This is to remain on all night, a large piece of soft linen protecting the pillow from grease. At the time of the morning bath the head is to be thickly lathered with old castile or tar soap, and then washed in warm water containing a little borax. In the first stages of the eruption this treatment will generally suffice, but if the yellowish crust has already formed, it may be easily removed with the towel in frying the head after the treatment just described. Any mother who has seen an otherwise pretty baby disfigured by a sore or irritated scalp will willingly take this trouble to keep her baby free of the malady.

ANSWER CHILDISH QUESTIONS.

A child's questions should be answered very carefully, yet without suggestion, in order that there may be no physical strain, says an expert on kindergarten work. Hot-house growth and undue forcing are to be deprecated, in fact strongly condemned, in the rearing of children. If no suggestion is given the active little minds will be fully satisfied with the answers given when once the habit has been established in the child's mind that his questions will always be answered. If mothers, who so often are victimized by persistent questioners among their own children, could learn the value of always answering a child's questions from the moment he begins to ask remembering, however, that all he wants to accomplish is to satisfy his child's demand for knowledge, not give him an answer that to her mature mind seems the one to give, in order to teach him, as so many do, she could discover for herself the ease that

In addition to this, he stipulated that 10,000 of his Greek soldiers should marry 10,000 Asiatic women.

When everything was settled a vast pavilion was erected, the pillars of which were sixty feet high. One hundred gorgeous chambers adjoined this for the 100 noble bridegrooms, while for the remaining 10,000 an outer court was inclosed, outside of which tables were spread for the multitude. Each pair had seats, and ranged themselves in a semi-circle round the royal throne. Of course, the priests could not marry this vast number of couples, so Alexander the Great devised a very simple ceremony. He gave his hand to Statira and kissed her—an example that all the bridegrooms followed.

Thus ended the ceremony, and that vast number were married. Then followed the festival, which lasted five days, the grandeur of which has never been equaled since.

A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

What a tall girl Brigham's daughter has grown to be! She must be six feet at least.

Yes, but she's a mighty nice girl and the little fellow that's going to marry her will be a lucky chap.

Who is he?

I don't know.

But you just spoke of him as a little fellow.

Well, being a tall girl, she wouldn't marry any but a little fellow, would she?

respected to obtain admittance, but were defeated in their object, and since that date Mme. Pattl has set up every kind of burglar alarm that exists. The queer part about one of these is, however, well worth noticing. Her largest dog, an enormous brute, who might be relied on to cope with a little army of thieves, is kept rigorously chained in a patent kennel. But the chain is so arranged that should any one attempt to open a window or a door in the castle the dog is released and free to rove at his pleasure, it being presumed that he would at once make for the burglars and do his duty. The idea is ingenious, and, as the traveller discovered, not a little dangerous.

SIMPLICITY.

There is a grandeur in simplicity which is all its own. The plainest language is the most effective. The noblest acts seem at this time the simplest. True greatness is like the mountain that does not impress you with its massive ruggedness until you gaze back at it from the far-distant valley.

GIVE AS WELL AS RECEIVE.

Give out as well as take in, or expend as well as receive. God never intended us to selfishly enjoy the good things of His providence, and of His grace, but to be distributors of His material and gracious bounties. There is a peculiar pleasure in giving, which more than compensates for the relinquishment of what we lay out for other's benefit.

"Why, Joseph, 'don't you remember other night'—he quick glance at his not notice it for sh husband's mistake-ed he wouldn't gi goods sent to Thur dear, I hope he wor it would ruin him "Oh, Marian, yo this matter," said stands all right firm."

"Well, I guess I tortured his wife, 'f about it, and if I w more to do with s

Joseph Hodges co face showed his meaning glances t

About 10 o'clock ing, as Mr. and thinking of retirin and Jim Thomas er

"For heaven's sak matter!" cried Mr ing his deathlike c

"I am ruined," h ed man."

"Is it that westeri lan.

"No," he said sad here have come do

"Do you mean al turned Joseph.

"Yes, everything, brokenly.

"Somehow Edmu that I feared the owing him a large st ed it immediately month and all wou late now; he has pl my goods."

Marian sat pale a plainly saw what alas! too late to rec words. Looking u face she uttered in Jim. I am the cau don't blame me nov of my foolish habit husband before oth

Mrs. Hodges slep and arose next mo ing heart and he clasped her to his her, as also did her

This eased her son her brother drop f tion all through he

After a time Th their note, and Th cancel his debts.

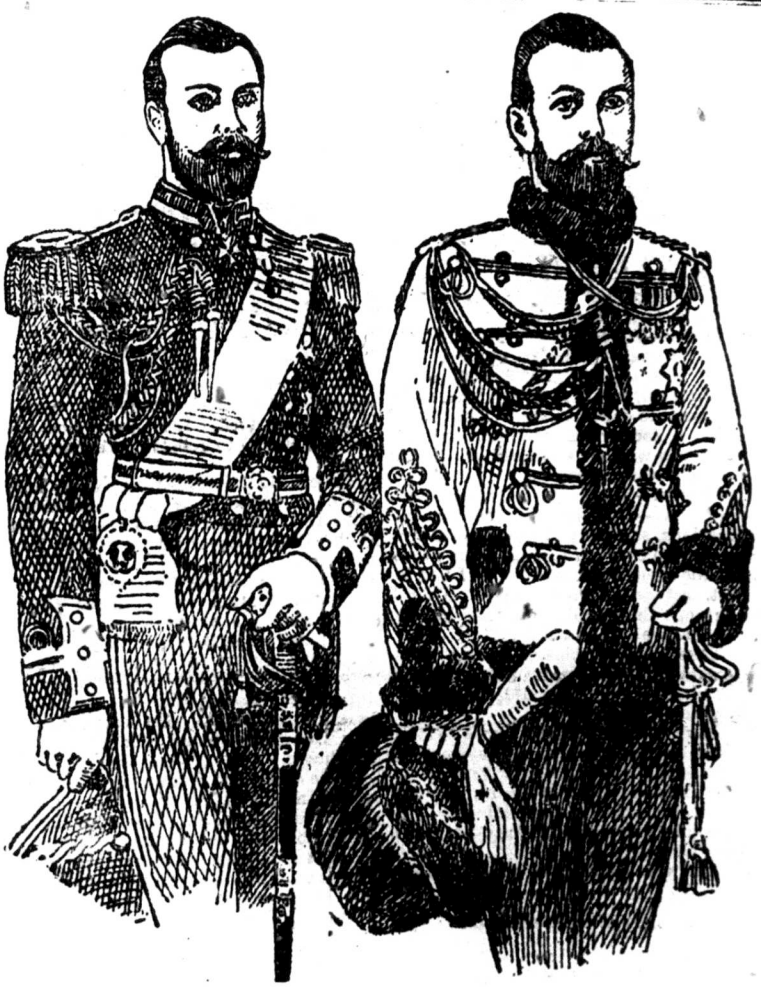
nership with Josep carried on a profita

But Marian nev rible lesson. Neve interrupt her hus with needless corre

PHOSPHATING

"The Rorder Cou discusses the clov matter, and speak examples of the effe plate Powder on g

Hicks—There goes himself, as usual there's nothing prot



PRINCE GEORGE, DUKE OF YORK, AND NICHOLAS, CZAR OF RUSSIA.

Two royal first cousins with a striking mutual resemblance.

It wa
that
"Dea
"for

age is located a
h standard, its sole
Joseph Hodges, a
small scale. His
lthful life partner,
to make his home
omfort.
ter, Joseph?" she
wed her coat and
a seat by the fire,
turned from an
hat's the matter?"
ag nearer the gate.
sober and torpid
arian," he replied,
nded at what I'm
e I to recite a vol-
I couldn't tell you
ded my feelings to-
ur feelings?" she
her husband in
you mean?"
nber your remark
sing bicycles with
don't; what did I
my wheel cost \$90
and said only \$85."
rible, I'd like to
ed, not in the best
any others, she
is her faults.
errible," returned
annoying to me.
l cost \$90, I meant
price, and your re-
for. The moment
assed around the
as though they
non boaster."
ng the evening you
there was no oc-
when I was telling
my horse running
a nearly a mile be-
but you instantly
y that it wasn't
see anything so
y," she answered;
cusing me of my
r," he said, draw-
to her and fondly
n head, "will you
ain correct me in
my feelings as you
no decided prom-
to do the best
the matter rested
ks later Mr. Hod-
at his own house.
company gathered
discuss the topics
of the visitors, a
named Edmunds,
get along now?"
ed Hodges; "he is
Mrs. Hodges' bro-
she loved dearly.
said Edmunds. "I
re trouble getting
he sent out west."
ar of Jim Thomas
ned Hodges.
errupted his wife,
he told us the

ELIZABETH AND DEAK.
Empress was adored in Hungary.
returned the affection of the
Magyars with a heartiness the sincer-
ity of which was never doubted in the
Kingdom of the Five Rivers. She shar-
ed in their field sports, to which she
imparted an impulse and prestige of
unprecedented force. She spoke and
wrote their language—the most diffi-
cult of European tongues—to abso-
lute perfection. Her proficiency in
their natural history and literature
was such as to rouse the respectful
envy of such instructed and scientific
patriots as Vamberg and Ferencz Pul-
sky Deak, the Hampden of Magyarland,
pronounced her "the noblest Hungar-
ian of them all" and—having refused
titles and millions as the reward of his
services to his country—accepted, in-
stead of honors and wealth, a pair of
slippers worked for him by the slen-
der hands of the Queen of Hungary.
When he died, she watched and pray-
ed by his corpse, and was shaken by
paroxysms of grief as she knelt at the
foot of his bier. This devotion of the
Princess of Hungary had, however, its
drawbacks. The more it became known
that she preferred the Hungarians, and
that Budapest or Godollo, with its
woods and quietude, reminded her of
Posenhausen, the less were the Viennese
disposed to study her character and to
appreciate her noble motives. Adored
though she was in her younger days
her popularity in Austria steadily de-
clined, until the tragic death of the
Crown Prince restored her to the na-
tional sympathy.

PRETTIEST GIRL IN PARIS.

Mlle. Ernestine Curot has been chosen as the muse of Paris, she having been proclaimed in public competition the most beautiful girl in the city. Mlle. Curot follows the occupation of milliner. She is eighteen years of age, has blonde hair, and large dark eyes; her nose is slightly retousse, her figure is small, but graceful, and altogether she is described as being "an incarnation of delicious coquetry."

PROMPT FOR ONCE.

Queer about Clara's wedding with that plumber.
What was queer?
Why, he came to get married at the very day and hour he said he would.

Active Man Wanted.

To read this advertisement and then give Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor a trial. It never fails to cure. Acts in twenty-four hours and causes neither pain nor discomfort. Putnam's Corn Extractor extracts corns. It is the best.

WIDELY CONCERNED.

Does your wife take any interest in local politics?
with me election nights—to hear the returns and get me home in good time.
Yes; she always goes down town

Trouble in the camp.—There seemed to be a rather acrimonious discussion going on as I went by headquarters. Yes, said the Salvation Army Captain, sadly. Brother Jones, who beats the drum, happened to say to Brother Smith, who does most of the preaching, that actions spoke louder than words.

The New Woman.

Now enters upon pursuits formerly monopolized by men. But the feminine nerves are still hers and she suffers from toothache. To her we recommend Nerviline, nerve-pain cure, cures

Attack of the Blues

is quickly dispelled by using

LUDELLA CEYLON TEA

It is a sure antidote.— Lead packages.— 25, 40, 50 and 60c.

WILKINS & CO.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.



AXES, Solid Steel, 50 Cents Each.

Hammers solid steel 25c each

Violins \$1.50. \$2.50. \$3.50 and \$5.00 each.

Lance-Tooth Saws, THE "HEADLIGHT,"

One of the fastest and most perfect saws made, every 50c per foot

Mouth Organs \$1.10, 20, 25 and 30 cts. each. Our 25c and 30c Mouth Organs are post-paid at the price.

WILKINS & CO.,

166 and 168 King St. East, Toronto.

W P C 948

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Speech Impediments of any nature treated. Consult a qualified practitioner, who will cure a painful stammerer, and has cured many who failed elsewhere. Write to **W. J. Arnett, M.D., Berlin, Ont.**

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Stammerers—Your trouble has been solved at last. I have spent 40 years of incessant toil, the fruit of it can be yours. Call or write **W. K. BATE, Specialist, 392 College St., Toronto.**

Birds Choice Singing Canaries \$1.50 up — Hens 50 cents — guaranteed. Express on receipt of price. **G. WALLIS, 346 College St., Toronto.**

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If you have any **APPLES, BUTTER, EGGS or FLOUR** to ship, ship them to **The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, Toronto.**

Superior To all others. Germ-proof cloth

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50 YEARS' INVARIABLE SUCCESS. 100,000 ANNUAL CURES of Constipation, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Consumption, Diabetes, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Asthma, Otorrhoea, Phlegm, Diarrhoea, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Despondency.

DU BARRY and Co. (Limited), 77 Regent-street, London, W., also in Paris, 14 Rue de Castiglione, and at all Grocers, Chemists, and Stores everywhere, in tins 2s., 3s., 6d., 1s. 6d., 1s. Sent carriage free. Also 1/6 BARRY'S REVALENTA BISCUITS, in tins 2s., 6d., and 6c.

ber he told us the ere Hodges cast a s wife, but she would he must correct her "he said he fear- ret his pay for the rston & Co., and, oh n't lose all that, for a."

u don't understand her husband. "Jim with the western

know," quickly re- for I heard him tell was Jim I'd have no such people."

uld say no more; his feelings as he cast toward his wife. the following even- Mrs. Hodges were ng, the door opened ntered.

ke, Jim! What's the rs. Hodges perceiv- countenance.

he said, "yes a ruin- n firm?" asked Mar-

dly, "but the people own on me."

ll is lost, Jim," re- " he replied heart-

nds has discovered western firm, and, sum, he has demand- y. Just another lld be safe, but it's laced an officer over

nd trembling. She she had done, but, call those few hasty up into her brother's a feeble voice: "Oh, use of all this, but w. It is the result it of correcting my hers."

pt little that night, rning with an ach- ad. Her husband bosom and forgave brother.

newhat, but she saw from his high posi- r fault.

urston & Co. paid homas was able to He went into part- h Hodges, and both ble business.

ver forgot her ter- r after this did she band in company ections.

G PASTURES.

unties Advertiser" ver and phosphate of "the remarkable ect of Thomas-Phos- grazing pastures."

s Stilson, talking to l. Wicks - Yes; ud about Stilson.

a wise woman said "Blue Ribbon is good enough me!"

mend Nerviline, nerve-pain cure, cures toothache in a moment. Nerviline, the most marvellous pain remedy known to science. Nerviline may be used efficaciously for all nerve pain.

THE RETORT HUMOROUS.

Higgins, people say I look like you; do you mind it?
No; a good book or play is always well-advertised by its burlesques.

ACCEPTED AUTHORITIES ON MAN-URING.

David Popplewell in writing from Low Fell, Gateshead, in May of this year to the "Scottish Farmer," concludes:—"These investigations of Germany's most eminent agricultural chemists furnish unanimous evidence of the value attached to Thomas-Phosphate Powder in Germany, where they are accepted as trustworthy and correct by all farmers, and in that country Thomas-Phosphate Powder is becoming more and more recognized as the great fundamental factor in man-urial practice."

HER INFALLIBLE SIGN.

Mrs. Selldom-Holme—I knew it was going to turn warm.
Mrs. Gofrequent—Chilblains?
Mrs. Selldom-Holme—O, no. Nothing of that kind. My husband had just put on his heavy winter underclothing. That's how I knew.

PECULIAR INSECTS.

The insect known as the water boat-man has a regular pair of oars, his legs being used as such. He swims on his back, as in this position there is less resistance to his progress.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by the firm.
WESS & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; WALKING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE HUSBAND'S PREFERENCE.

Watts—Seems to have been some trouble over at Kickwire's house.
Potts—Well, yes. His wife told him to advertise for a parlor maid, and he goes and puts in the ad., 'blonde preferred.

THOMAS PHOSPHATE POWDER

Four Dollars
Complete. To be had only from W. ROBERTS, 31 Queen St. E., Toronto. Send stamp for circular and sample of cloth before buying elsewhere.

Commercial Report
FILE....
For Banks and Mercantile Business.
THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO., Limited, TORONTO AND NEWMARKET, Ont.

Central Business College
STRATFORD, ONT.
Best Commercial School in the Province; enter now; catalogue free. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

Dominion Line Steamships.
Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool in summer. Large and fast twin screw steamships "Labrador," "Vancouver," "Dominion," "Scotian," "Yorkshire." Superior accommodation for First Cabin, Second Cabin and Storage passengers. Rates of passage—First Cabin, \$60.00; Second Cabin, \$35; Storage \$22.50 and upwards according to steamer and berth. For all information apply to Local Agents, or DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Gen'l Agents, 17 St. Sacramento St., Montreal.

L. COFFEE & CO., Established 1848
GRAIN AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Rooms 408-12 Board of Trade Building, TORONTO, ONT.
THOMAS FLYNN. JOHN L. COFFEE

Odorless Crematory Closet.

The best and most sensible invention of the age. Endorsed and recommended by MEDICAL men all over the country. PRICE SO REASONABLE that no home should be without one. Write for circular to

THE ODORLESS CREMATORY and GENERAL HEATING CO.,
Hamilton, Ont.

The Snake River Mining Co. LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE ONTARIO MINING COMPANIES' INCORPORATION ACT.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

W. W. OGDEN, M.D., Toronto, President	ROBERT BOWIE, Brockville, Director
S. F. KILGORE, Toronto, Vice-Pres. & Man.	S. H. McCAMMON, M.D., Kingston, Director
I. McADAM, Toronto, Secy and Treasurer	JOHN KIRSCHNER, Boise, Idaho, Director
D. McLARTY, M.D., St. Thomas, Director	S. M. HAY, M.D., Toronto, Director

Capital Stock \$2,500,000, Divided into Shares of \$1 each.
Stock Non-Assessable. No Personal Liability.

This Company has secured by purchase 680 acres of gold-stocked lands on the Snake River of Idaho, containing about **Fifty Million** cubic yards of gravel which pans from assays made an average value of over \$1.50 per yard in gold, and the cost of saving the gold is only 3 cents per yard by using the Improved Dredge manufactured by the "Risdon Iron Co.," of San Francisco.

Five hundred thousand (\$500,000) of the preferred shares, par value \$1 each are offered at 25 cents per share. Those shares will receive a dividend of five per cent. on the par value before the common stock will receive any dividend. We predict that this stock will be worth par in six months. The Company is negotiating for another Placer property which pans as high as \$9 per yard, and a free-milling quartz property that assays from \$30 to \$300 per ton.

This is the best stock ever offered in Canada, as the gold is in sight and only requires the proper machinery to separate it from the gravel.

J. McADAM, Secretary,
Head Office—Confederation Building, Toronto.

FOR ZERO WEATHER

The cold snap makes us all put on the heavy Overcoats and if you have not already provided yourself with one, now is the time. We never had in our stores a finer stock or a larger assortment than we have to-day.

Custom Tailoring

In this branch of our business we are very busy filling orders. We would like to count you as one of our Customers. We think we can make you clothing that would please you and will be pleased to show you what we have.

J. L. BOYES,
Clothing, Hats and Caps.

COAL...
...Down to \$5.00

J. R. DAFOE wishes to notify his customers and the public generally that he will for the next 30 days sell choice hard Coal, well Screened, and delivered to any part of the town for \$5.00 per ton. Coal is mined in Scranton Division and equal to any sold in Canada.

Order while the opportunity offers and get first-class Coal cheap.

Office, Foot of East street.
39d

EPPE'S COCOA
GRATEFUL COMFORTING
Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 1-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPE & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.
BREAKFAST SUPPER
EPPE'S COCOA
CARLETON WOODS.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

We make a specialty of
Flavoring Extracts
—AT—
DETLOF'S MEDICAL HALL.
TRY OUR EXTRACT OF VANILLA
IT CANNT BE AET.

THE BANK ROBBERY

(Continued from page 5.)

After Dr. Ward and Police Magistrate Daly had been examined it was decided that the deposition of John D. Hill, the Indian witness, given at the preliminary enquiry, should be read, as he is too ill to appear. It relates to the visit Holden and Mackie paid to Hill's house in the winter of 1897.

Daniel Cox, general foreman of Taylor's safe works, gave expert evidence and stated it as his opinion that a combination could not be worked without a knowledge of the numbers. The hole bored in the side of the safe was directly in line with the locking.

Geo. Wilkes, the Pinkerton detective, went on the stand, and told of finding the slip of paper containing the impressions of the key of Baines' private compartment in the safe. He found it in Ponton's private room.

Mr. Porter was cross-examining the witness when the court rose for lunch.

Monday Afternoon.

Detective Wilkes' cross-examination was proceeded with. He said that he could make a key impression on paper, had possession of the key of Baines' compartment of the safe when he made the search of Ponton's rooms, and could have placed the slip containing the key impressions in Ponton's room had he desired to do so.

W. H. Gordon, book-keeper for Geo. Ritchie & Co., Belleville, testified that on the 18th of November, 1897, he forwarded W. H. Ponton an account for \$14. He rendered the account three times, and eventually put a draft through the Bank of Commerce, which Ponton paid by check. The check, part of Detective Dougherty's find, was produced and identified by the witness. To Mr. Porter he said that Ponton's credit was good and he enjoyed a good reputation in Belleville.

Mrs. Gilbert McGreer was one of the most important witnesses of the day. She is a sister of the proprietor of the Grange block, in which Ponton's rooms were situated, and although she lived in the country a few miles from town she kept rooms in the block for the accommodation of her son, and she frequently spent a couple of days there. On the night the robbery was committed she slept there. She went to bed early and was awakened by a loud noise, followed by a crash. After the noise footsteps came into the room underneath. There was a long-drawn sigh, and "Oh, dear me! Oh, dear me!" All was quiet for about ten minutes. Footsteps went out on the landing and the noise died away, and after about five minutes footsteps returned and went through to the inner room. There was a moving, a stirring, a walking, in a hurried, quiet manner. The footsteps went out again; she heard them on the landing, and the noise died away again. Then it might be in a quarter of an hour she heard the footsteps again in the room; after an interval she heard them on the landing, they died away and all was quiet. In twenty minutes, it might be half an hour, she heard footsteps again on the landing, walking through to the inner room, as she judged. In about two minutes, or it might be three, one was followed by another. The same moving, stirring, walking, in a hurried, quiet manner. This lasted for about half an hour. Then she heard low voices. Then the footsteps retreated again. Then on the landing she heard them die away. Then she heard

came in. If Pare and Holden's were true she did not suppose it could be them she heard between 1 and 3, but she did not know. The whole night she heard noises from Mr. Ponton's bedroom.

BY MR. HOLMAN.

Mr. Holman—You had a ground of complaint about the keyholes being plugged up? A.—There was no ground of complaint.

Q.—The holes were plugged up before Mr. Ponton took the rooms? A.—The holes were not plugged up until after Mr. Ponton came.

Joseph Haycock, the younger, followed his aunt in giving testimony. He spent the night with his aunt and occupied a room with her son directly above Ponton's sleeping apartments. He, too, heard the noises, but described them as a movement of light footsteps and a low murmuring of voices.

Clarence Bogart, manager of the Montreal branch of the bank, testified that Ponton in accounting for his finances, prior to his first arrest, had expended \$80, which he could not satisfactorily account for.

Detective Greer and High Constable Sills gave evidence, the former relative to the interviews held with Ponton re his finances, and the latter to the finding of the keys in the lockup.

The court then adjourned until 9 a.m.

Tuesday Morning.

When court opened this morning Mr. Osler intimated that the Crown's case was presented. The defence of the prisoner Mackie was then proceeded with.

George M. Parrott, Raymond Harmer, Boyce Allen and G. Seals were called. Their evidence went to show that Pare and Holden had two men with them while on the job. Raymond Harmer testified that he saw two women in the woods with Pare and Holden on several occasions. The defence was not permitted to call witnesses to contradict the evidence of Willie Mix, as it had neglected to lay a foundation.

Geo. Hall, of Tweed, remembered a visit Walter Fanning and Robert Mackie paid to Robert Caskey, in August of last year. Fanning bought a horse from Caskey.

Robert Caskey, of Hungerford, told of Walter Fanning purchasing a horse from him in August, 1897, and that Robert Mackie was present at his house on that occasion.

James W. Mackie, "the whale," went on the stand and told of taking a drive to Napanee with a couple of strangers in the winter of 1896-97. They parted in Napanee, the strangers to drive to Kingston, and the witness returned home on the train. They put up the horses in the Royal hotel shed while they went around town endeavoring to get a drink. The witness said that he had hired the rig to go to Frankford for those men, whom he did not know, to go to Kingston. He did not know anything about the robbery, and had never received \$1,100 with it. His brother Robert had been "pulled up" for hiring this rig under false pretences, and it had cost the witness \$20 to settle the matter.

Nathan Easton and Fred Cero, of Belleville, testified that on August 28, 1897, between 1 and 2 a.m., they visited Robert Mackie's house and delivered a message to him in person.

Dr. Dolan, of Belleville, remembered administering chloroform to a Maud Mackie on August 6, 1897.

Knowlton Sanford repeated his story about coming from Belleville on a freight to meet Pare and Holden in the woods during the summer of 1897.

The defence scored an important point by the testimony of Walter Fanning, horse dealer, Belleville, who confirmed Messrs. Caskey's and Hall's stories, as to the visit to Tweed and the purchase of the horse. This transaction, Mr. Fanning affirmed, was on the 27th of August, 1897, and Robt. Mackie was with him at Caskey's place, in Hungerford township, when he bought the animal.

Court adjourned until 2 p.m.

Tuesday Afternoon.

and he told him any noises in Ponton's room on the night of the robbery.

Jas. Roblin and leaning against the bar Aug. 27th and about heard coin clinking Sheriff Hawley had a on the night Mr. Me was at the party, which Dr. Vrooman testified July 27th.

John McKee, blacksmith, Wilkes a piece of wire.

W. H. Durand testified the bank and that he b that the safe was looked when the manager was never told Senkler a cover, that he had re a lady asking for an a no recollection of eve letter.

C. D. Macauley, of Ponton at the home of to 11 o'clock p.m. o Mrs. C. D. Macauley band's story as to April Miss Lula Davy g similar nature to the p

Wednesday

Miss Fannie Newbel McLean, of Belleville, Davy's house on April Ponton was there up t James Starling, of Billy Ponton a model was in Goderich on Ag yacht Skylark. He h at Mrs. Davy's on Sun

Geo. Hanwell, uncle testified that Ponton li remembered the night got in between the hou He was certain of the yersation with his wil mark of Billy Pont would not let him go t I. B. A. Lucas, of F he did not sell two ret onto or Deseronto June 26, 1898.

Rev. Mr. McLean, (treasurer), and E. Mil the Belleville High Sch excellent character Por ville.

W. H. Green, ex-j bank knew of the bond W. C. Smith, jewelle think a Yale lock key a paper impression.

John Abbott, G. T. 1 frequently seen tin bo track in the vicinity of J. W. Gilkison and 2

not allowed an opport occasions when their without a knowledge c as the Crown objected

A SAFE LOCK

Then Mr. Arthur Gr The Renfrew Journal, witness, went on the s his system and expe nation looks. He dep the ledge of the desk. duced were Sargent wheel and four-wheel c ung up the former, whi 45, the witness ope other numbers which v among them 24, 34, which he proceeded to

His Lordship stood ly interested in the pounced on a sheet Gravelle had before hi he exclaimed; "he i notes. The question lock without the numt Mr. Porter—Can wheel combination w numbers? A.—I bel

His Lordship—Can can. "Let someone go numbers he does not Judge. "He come

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee.
Strictly Private and Confidential.

G. W. THEXTON,
DESIGNER AND BUILDER

of High Speed Yachts, Steam and
Sail Launches, Rowing and Sail-
ing Skiffs, Canoes, Shooting and
Fishing Boats

SHOP, West of Reindeer Dock.

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, DEC 2, 1898

All local reading notices or notices announce-
ing entertainments at which a fee is charged for
insertion, will be charged 5c per line for each
insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the
rate will be 10c per line each insertion.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.
All Druggists refund the money if it fails
to cure. 25c. 17-ly

Two Stores to Rent.

In the Rennie Block, Napanee. Apply
on the premises to Miss J. L. RENNIE, or
to LAHEY & McKENTY.

Teachers.

A reliable timepiece from \$10 upwards.
Silver and enamel watches \$5, ladies size,
at Arnott's, south of post office, on John
street.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

The Greatest Show on Earth.

Of Stoves, and stoves that are made by
people who know how to make stoves,
handled by people who know what good
stoves are
BOYLE & SON.

At Home.

The next "At Home" under the auspices
of St. Mary Magdalene's Guild will be
given by Mrs. Holmes on Wednesday, the
7th December, from 4 to 6 o'clock. All
warmly welcomed.

Wheat Wanted.

J. R. DAFOE is paying 70c for good
samples of Spring Wheat, and highest
market price for all kinds of grain deliver-
ed at big mill, Napanee.

To Dairymen and Stockmen.

On Dec. 15th, G. M. Neely is going to
sell, at his residence, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the
village of Selby, his large stock of dairy
cattle. He will also offer, subject to a
reserve bid, some registered Shorthorns and
Lyreshires (male and female).

The Trial to go on.

During the past few years thousands
have had their eyes tested by Smith the
optician. Many to whom nature has de-
voted normal vision enjoy perfect sight by
the aid of his scientifically adjusted
lenses. Do your eyes tire easily? Do they
burn? Does the type become blurr-
ed in reading? Do you suffer from
rontal headache? If so you need glasses.
You can't tell what ails your eyes until you
have them examined. Don't guess, don't
armise! know, know absolutely, have
our eyes examined at Smith's Jewelry
store.

A large amount of local news and corres-
pondence is left over this week as our
space is largely devoted to the Ponton trial.

heard them die away. When she near-
ed footsteps again; it might be two or it
might be three; in about half an hour, but
it might be only twenty minutes. As be-
fore they walked right straight through to
the same farther room. The same moving,
stirring, walking, in a hurried, quiet man-
ner, and there were low voices. This kept
up for some length of time, and it was a
continuation of this till about three in the
morning.

Q.—When did you get to sleep? A.—It
was about three.

Q.—All the time lying in bed? A.—No;
after about the second time I got up and
went to the window, thinking it might
have broken.

Q.—What certainty have you that the
noises were in the rooms you have indi-
cated? A.—By always hearing the click
of the lock on the door.

Q.—When did you hear of the Dominion
Bank being robbed? A.—On Monday
afternoon.

Q.—Who did you speak to about the
noises? A.—My son, then Mrs. Madden,
then Mrs. Alex. Grange, and then to my
brother, Mr. Alex. Grange, on Sunday
afternoon between two and three.

MR. PORTER'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q.—These noises were all loud enough
for you to hear? There must have been a
lot of noise? A.—There was not so much
noise, but I heard it distinctly.

Q.—Pare and Holden told us they were
quiet and spoke in whispers. A.—I could
not hear that.

Q.—If they told the truth they could not
be the persons whom you heard? A.—
Not if they spoke in whispers.

Q.—In your previous examination you
said you did not hear the door open or
shut; how do you reconcile that? A.—
Well, that is right. It was the click of
of the lock I heard.

Q.—What would make that? A.—The
opening or the closing of the door.

Q.—And yet you did not say you heard
the door open or close? A.—I don't say
so yet.

Q.—How many times did these people
go out? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Do you remember swearing before
that they came in or went out seven or
eight times? A.—That is what I thought.

Q.—Pare and Holden have sworn they
went in, out to the bank, came in and
went out finally; that would be twice, so
they could not be the ones who made the
noise? A.—They might have been on
some of the occasions.

Q.—But not all? A.—No.

Q.—Now, Mrs. McGrer, said Mr. Porter,
insinuatingly, did not you dream all this?
Mrs. McGrer's answer was a very decided
"no."

Q.—You are sure you did not dream it?
A.—I am.

Q.—Are you sure you did not hear this
noise once and dream it over seven or eight
times? A.—No, I never dreamed it.

Q.—There is no possibility of that? A.—
No possibility of that.

The witness was asked as to noises she
spoke of last year which she heard in the
morning while lighting the kitchen fire.
Some time after 7 she heard two people in
Ponton's outer room speaking in a hurried
and excited tone, louder than at night. At
the first trial she had not been asked any-
thing about the clicking of the lock. She
was sure about the sounds ceasing at 3
o'clock, because she heard the town clock
strike, and it was some time after the first
of the sounds that she heard the clock
strike 11. The other hours she also heard
without listening to them in particular.
There seemed to be the moving of a chair
or table and there was the same kind of a

Tuesday Afternoon.

After adjournment James Davidson
hotelkeeper, Shannonville, followed James
W. Mackie and told of the visit "The
Whale" and two strangers paid his house
in January on the occasion of the runaway.
Robert Mackie did not form one of the
party.

James Mackie, sr., the father of Robert,
gave his evidence, but nothing new was
elicited from him. He did not know Pare,
but Holden had called at the Dominion
Hotel, in Belleville, on one occasion in 1897
and enquired for a letter.

John Mackie, jr., swore positively that
Pare and Holden had never put up at the
Dominion Hotel, and that he had never
seen Pare or Holden until he saw them in
the Napanee jail. On that occasion Pare
had greeted him with the words: "How
are you John?"

Mrs. Tessie Mackie, the prisoner's wife,
gave evidence. The defence will endeavor
to establish that on August 26th, 1897,
Mackie's little daughter, Maudie, had her
teeth treated by Dr. Dulmage, and that
the prisoner accompanied his wife and
daughter to their home at 6 p.m., from the
dental rooms. Mrs. Mackie testified to
that to-day, as did her little daughter, but
the fixing of the time will be left to the
dentist to establish. Mrs. Mackie flatly
contradicted Miss Sarah French's testi-
mony and declared that the young lady
had perjured herself. To Mr. Osler she
declared that she had never told Margaret
French prior to the robbery that Ponton
and Mackie, with two other men, had per-
fected arrangements to rob the bank. She
had visited Margaret French in Toronto
after that witness had given her testimony
at the preliminary investigation, but had
not told her that James Mackie was pre-
pared to give her money if she would go
away and not be a witness at the trial.
She visited her to ascertain why she had
said such things against her husband.
Margaret French had written letters to her
demanding money and had also sent a
threatening letter to her sister-in-law.

Eleven witnesses were called this after-
noon in Ponton's behalf. Jas. Rooney,
John Osborne, Casey Denison, Jas. Davis,
and Jas. Harmer, who reside on Centre
street, near the point where Pare had his
alleged interview with Ponton, testified
that they had never seen Ponton in that
locality during the summer of 1897. T. G.
Carscallen saw a man in the bank near the
vault at 2 p.m. on July 28th, 1897. Wm.
Mallock, G. T. R. engineer, testified that
the only compound engine in the service
was in the repair shop on August 27th, but
that other engines could make the grade
near Napanee at speed. A. S. Brown, of
Galt; Fred Smith, S. McCoy, and A. E.
Douglas gave evidence accounting for
Ponton's movements up to 11.30 p.m. on
the night of the robbery. Court adjourned
till 9 a.m.

Wednesday Morning.

This morning William Coates and Roland
Hawley gave evidence as to Ponton's move-
ments on the night of the robbery up to
the hour of 11.30.

Chas. Bartlett, grain merchant, told of
the loss of 150 Canadian cents done up in
three paper cartridges. He kept the cop-
pers in a drawer in his office and procured
them from the bank about a month prior
to the robbery.

Dr. Wagar, whose office is in the Grange
block, had seen, prior to the robbery, cigar
stubs, etc., in the hallway when going to
his office in the morning.

Wm. Templeton gave evidence contra-
dicting Pare's story that a man could
stand on Centre street and see a man look-
ing into the back window of the bank.

Alex. Walker, of Belleville, testified that
Ponton was working with him in the
library during the week of April 27 from
the hours of 3 to 6 p.m.

Detective Hodgins, of Toronto, arrived
on the scene of the robbery on August 29
and remained till Sept. 7. He had been
in Ponton's rooms with Detectives Greer
and Wilkes; made a search, but nothing
of an incriminating character was dis-

Judge. "He comes
figures made up and
make a demonstration
ability to open a lock
knowing nothing about

Mr. Porter—Would y
different sets of numbe
three-wheel lock as it
tion? A.—Probably 5
less; some combination
others a hundred or mo
average.

Q.—You are prepar
that on the lock? A.—

Q.—It is a perfect loc
Q.—When did you fi
A.—Five or six weeks

Q.—What do you say
5, 20, 25? A.—I con

Q.—Take the lock as
bination, you not kno
would it take to open
ten minutes.

Q.—Can it be opened
numbers. A.—Certain

Q.—Would you men
or one? A.—23, 35, 4

Q.—Are you prepar
that? A.—I am.

A CRITICAL I

All eyes were upon
proposed to open the l
bers 35, 49. The first
failure. Again he ess
still the lock proved
could hear a pin drop
made the third attempt
evidently gone wrong
it was an anxious mom

Children
CASTO

Fall &

SUIT

AN

OVERCO

We are sole a
of the best wo
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\$12 to

We are direct
British woolle
show you some
goods that are i

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It will pay yo
stock, and we w
to show you,
buy or

D. J. H

& S

ONE OF THE BEST "TONICS"
BEEF IRON & WINE
In Full 16 Ounce Bottles
—AT—
DETLOF'S MEDICAL HALL.

The Popular Dry Goods House

Men's Clothing.

Suits, Ulsters.

There are some bargains in GOOD CLOTHING which can't be duplicated anywhere to-day. Some men's winter Suits to be sold at \$8.00 are worth a careful examination. We have lower priced ones but none cheaper, and we are selling good ulsters very cheap. The low priced ones are all gone and the good ones cost you very little more.

Boys' Underwear.

We spoke last week of Boys' Underwear. There is a small lot of ALL WOOL Underwear (Shirts and Drawers) for little fellows. Because there are no large sizes left we are going to sell them at

10 Cents.

a garment. Don't be slow in coming for them.

Mantles.

A specialty with us. The very best value in the right goods has made our Mantle trade this season the largest on record. We have a large stock of elegant Jackets yet, but where sizes are broken in certain lines you will find a material cut in price. If you can fit yourself from any of these lines you'll save a few dollars. Have you seen our handsome Curl Cheviot Jacket all lined through and beautifully made at

\$3.19

Furs, Big and Little.

We've a wealth of small furs for the neck in every kind and style that's worn. We have a fine range of Muff and Gauntlets and Mens' and Ladies Fur Caps. And we have the best value in Astrachan Jackets in our price of Canada.

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It

**BIAS
VELVETEEN
S.H. & M.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
SKIRT
BINDING**

**A Fitting
Finish to
A Fetching
Gown**

because

it looks well, wears well and costs but a trifle more per skirt length than inferior bindings. Ask for the S. H. & M. Redfern brand Bias Corded Velvet, and be sure that the letters S. H. & M. are on the back of every yard.

We

Sell

It

Lahery & McKenty

NAPANEE

interview with young him that he did not Ponton's rooms on the

Geo. Meagher were bank on the night of at nine o'clock they inside the bank. a party at his house Ferritt died. Ponton broke up at 8 a.m. that Merritt died on

Smith, gave Detective after the robbery. tified to his duties at had always seen to it ked on the occasions was absent. He had and Wilson of Van-received a letter from appointment and had ver receiving such a

f Belleville, was with of Mrs. Davy from 8 on April 24th, 1898. y confirmed her hus- pril 24th.

gave testimony of a previous witness.

y Afternoon.

erry and Miss Jessie e, told of being at Mrs ril 24, 1898, and that to 11 p.m.

of Belleville, thought youth. He said he April 24, 1898, on the and often met Ponton unday evening.

le of Prisoner Ponton, lived with him. He t of April 24. Ponton ours of 11 and 11:30. this, because in a con- wife he mentioned a re- ton's that the girls till after 11.

Belleville, swore that sturn tickets to Deser- tion on April 25 or

n, J. P. Thompson, ilburn, (principal), of school, testified to the 'nton bore in Belle.

c-junior clerk, in the ads in the bank. ller, Napanee, did not y could be made from

. R. section man, had boxes lying about the of the half mile post. t A. Kerwilliger, were rtunity of telling of ir safes were opened of the combination, d to such evidence.

CK EXPERT.

Gravelle, proprietor of l, the defence's expert stand, and told about perience with combi- eposited two locks on s. The locks he pro- & Greenleaf's three- l combinations. Tak- hich was set on 23, 35, ened it. There were i would open the lock, 4, 50, and 36, 34, 49, o demonstrate.

d over the expert deep- e operations, until he t of paper which Mr. him. "This won't do." is working from his n is ability to open a nbers."

n you open a three- without knowing the elieve I can.

an you do it? A.—I

o and set this lock on t know," suggested the

ere with a lot of
orks with a lock to
The question is
hat is set, the man
he numbers."
u say how many
t would open
on that combing
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e. I give 50 as an
ad to demonstrate
Yes.
s? A.—Yes.
st see that lock?
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it is on that com-
wing it, how long
it? A.—Probably
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ion some of these
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ed to demonstrate

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the court room, who looked on with bated breath as if the issue depended on the success or failure of the operation. The expert rapped on the dial, "jiggled" the lock and then carefully turned the knob and the transaction was complete—the lock was open. There was something suspiciously akin to suppressed applause, but the short cry of "order" from one of the constables effectually nipped in the bud any demonstration that may have been intended.

Mr. Porter—Do you proceed on any system? A.—There are several systems.

Q.—And is it by regular systematic work or guesswork you succeed? A.—Both. I start on guesswork, and if I do not succeed in ten minutes I go to system, which must get it.

Q.—Have you opened combinations on three-wheel locks when you did not have the numbers? A.—Yes, I have opened several.

Mr. Porter proposed to ask the witness to enumerate these cases, and then to prove the particular instances. As the Crown had put in its experts to prove that safes could not be opened without the numbers, the defence was entitled to show by experts that it could be done. The legal arguments being heard, His Lordship ruled that the witness could qualify himself by showing his study, training and learning on the subject, but could not state the particular cases where he had done so, so as to lead to an investigation of each case mentioned.

Mr. Gravelle said that the longest period it had taken him to open a safe was 20 minutes with the system, and the shortest, three or four minutes guesswork. Four-wheel combinations presented greater difficulties than the other.

A FOUR-WHEEL COMBINATION.

Mr. Porter tendered the same sort of evidence as to Mr. Gravelle's success on this class of locks, subject to the same objection and ruling. The lock provided was set on 39, 66, 80, 43, the combination of the safe on the night of the robbery.

Mr. Porter—Will any other set of numbers open that lock? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How many sets of numbers do you say will open it? A.—Several thousand.

Q.—Are you prepared to demonstrate that? A.—I am.

His Lordship said that he would not wait for him to do that.

Mr. Porter—We attempted it on the safe and I assure you we won't try it here.

The witness said 40, 60, 80, 40 to 42, Pare's numbers, would not open that, as he was prepared to demonstrate. The statement that a four-wheel combination cannot be opened without a knowledge of the combination was not correct.

Mr. Porter—What, broadly, is your system? A.—I divide all the possible combinations, say forty millions, into five classes, all the easy ones in one class; then I select the class I will work on. I find 75 per cent. set on the first class. Then I work through the combinations, exhausting one class before I go to another.

Q.—Take the five classes, about what time would it require to go through them? A.—Nine hundred hours could exhaust the whole system.

Q.—Have you ever come across a lock in which you had to exhaust your system to open it? A.—Never. The first class would be exhausted in three hours, but the others became increasingly difficult. The witness said he had been twenty-five years studying locks.

Mr. Osler cross examined the witness at some length.

Thursday's Proceedings.

The defence safe experts occupied the early part of the morning. Mr. Arthur Gravelle was cross-examined very briefly by Mr. Osler, and then Robert D. Miles, St. Paul, Minn., and Edward H. Roberts, Toronto, testified along the same lines.

Hope McGinnis, Belleville, swore to having given Ponton a bicycle lamp in July, 1897, and Mgr. Farrelly, V.G., gave him

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Flynn, police magistrate, of Belleville.

William H. Ponton testified in his own behalf. Interest became intensified as he took the stand, and his evidence was listened to with much attention. He denied in clear, emphatic tones that he had anything to do with the robbery in any way, shape or form, or had given any information about combinations, bonds, or anything else to anyone. He had given all the information possible to the detectives and Mr. Bogert, and gave up the key of his room to Dougherty. He never refused to give any information until Dougherty wanted to search him, and when he became tired of Mr. Bogert asking him the same questions over and over he offered to give a written statement of his finances, which was not accepted. The key impressions had never been in his possession.

Mr. Osler devoted his cross-examination almost entirely to the question of the teller's private finances. His income was \$582 salary and whatever he made at poker or playing the races. At the time of the robbery he had \$80 in his possession in addition to his salary, but he had never told anyone of this until he told it to Mr. Porter. This sum, he told Mr. Porter, he had when he borrowed \$25 from Jack Jellett and while he was repaying it, he had it when he took \$25 from the cash and increased it to \$35, he had it when he was being dunned for debts and refused to honor drafts. Mr. Osler brought up an incident which occurred at Belleville when Manager Murray suspended Ponton for allowing a friend to overdraw his accounts, but the witness explained that he had never been aware that he was suspended and that this customer always had an over-drawn account.

To Mr. Porter Ponton explained that he was saving this \$80, and knew if he once broke into it he could not make it up again, so he tried to get along on his salary. The reason he did not put it into his savings bank account was that if he did he could not expect any increase, for the bank would not give one to a man who could save \$80 a year out of \$600. The little fund was made up chiefly of his bonus of \$50 and a bonus of \$20 from his accident insurances.

Mr. Osler returned to the charge and secured admission that \$25 spent on Tin Horn stock, \$20 installment on a bicycle, and \$5 to Jellett had exhausted the bonus.

Robert Mackie denied any complicity in the bank robbery or any knowledge of Pare and Holden before he saw them in gaol. He had never got Margaret French to write a letter to Durand, and the tools she saw were simple household tools. In cross-examination he admitted that the day before his arrest a man (whom he recognized when Detective Haynes, of the Canadian Secret Service, was asked to come forward) came to his house and told him Jack Roach was in Kingston and wanted to see him. He replied that anyone who wanted to see him could come to the house.

This closed the defence and the Crown called in rebuttal Margaret French, Joseph Haycock, ex-M.L.A., Detective Greer and High Constable Sills. The defence scored a point in having Miss French's evidence of the conversations with Mrs. Mackie and Mr. Haycock's evidence ruled out.

At five o'clock Mr. Holman began his address to the jury in behalf of Mackie concluding at seven p.m.

How It Hurts! Rheumatism. with it sharp twinges, aches and pains. Do you know the cause? Acid in the blood has accumulated in your joints. The cure is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla which neutralizes this acid. Thousands write that they have been completely cured of rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MONEY, Bring your cash and get a Bicycle.

50 WHEELS, NEW AND SECOND HAND, must be sold for cash within a few days. Prices from

\$12.00 to \$40.00.

Also 2 NEW TOP BUCCIES, McLaughlin make

S. CASEY DENISON,

store, north end Centre street.

Church of England Notes.

PARISH OF CAMDEN.—Services Sunday next: St. Luke, Camden East, morning prayer and holy communion 11 o'clock; St. Anthony, Yarker, 4 o'clock; St. Jude, Napanee Mills, 7 o'clock; St. John, Newburgh, choral evening service with sermon by the Rev. Edward Costigan, rector of Deseronto, on Friday, Dec. 2nd, 7.45. No service in St. John on Sunday.

Close's Mills will grind every day.

Jas. A. Close.

A Bazaar Tea and Concert will be given in the Town Hall on the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, Dec. 8 and 9, by the ladies of the Presbyterian church. High tea Thursday, 6 to 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. Splendid concert at 8 o'clock. Miss Tandy, of Kingston, Mr. Selwood and others. Admission, 15 cents. Admission to the hall free both afternoons. All are welcome.

Lowry & Sons choice breakfast bacon at Central Meat Market. J. W. ANDERSON.

A QUEBEC GIRL.

Compelled by Female Weakness to Give up School.

Till She Began to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills—Now She is Healthy and Strong—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure Women's Ills.

St. CUNEGONDE, P. Q. Nov. 28—The case of Mrs. Ellen Dowson, of Gerrard St., Toronto, has a parallel in this place. Dodd's Kidney Pills have brought happiness into a stricken home, by restoring a beloved daughter to health and strength.

Mr. P. Dubois who resides at No. 100 Napoleon Road, in this place, tells the story in these words: "For many months my daughter endured the agonies of 'Female Weakness' and Kidney Disease. No remedy we used gave her the least relief, and she became so ill, finally, that she was obliged to remain at home from school for fully three-quarters of the time."

"By a friend's advice, I bought a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills for her, and was delighted to see that she began to get better almost immediately after beginning to use them."

"She has taken in all four boxes, and is to-day in better health than she ever enjoyed in her life before. She is strong and healthy and goes to school every day."

"I cheerfully certify to the wonderfully beneficial effect of Dodd's Kidney Pills in cases of Female Trouble, for besides my daughter's cure, I know of a number of instances in which they have completely cured the sufferers."

Women who suffer from any of the diseases peculiar to their sex, can find no other remedy that will relieve their sufferings and permanently cure their complaints so quickly and thoroughly as Dodd's Kidney Pills. The testimony of thousands of women who have been cured proves this beyond dispute.

Dodd's Kidney Pills go to the root of the matter. They heal and strengthen the kidneys, and so remove the cause of the